THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1938 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 285

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

America Has Forebodings

Revamping the League?

Rearmaments for Defense

¶ **Interplanetary**—America gets its taste of what must have been in the imagination of thousands of Europeans as they waited tensely the toss of events so dramatically climaxed at Munich. Over the air in horrified tones comes a news broadcast. The Martians are attacking! Rockets send forth weird monsters with fatal ray machines. Black clouds of gas billow from the Jersey marshes. Shells fall. Flames spout from strange machines. The army is helpless. New York is in consternation. Fly, fly! In phrases like this the broadcast works to its climax. Hundreds of listeners, tuning in late or failing to understand the announcement, flee from their homes; many rush about blindly, uncertainly, frantically. But the explanation is simplicity itself. Over the Columbia Broadcasting System H. G. Wells' fantasy, "The War of the Worlds," is being broadcast, an offering of the Mercury Theater of the Air. • The producer regrets the apprehension caused. But there's a lesson in it, for it illustrates the tremendous power exerted by the radio—and the necessity of keeping that power in right channels.

* * *

¶ **Geneva**—sees in the imminent departure of Marcel Hoden from the League Secretariat indication that Britain and France hope to induce Italy (and perhaps Germany) to return to the League, by revamping the League's functions along much more deliberative lines—a course which M. Hoden has not favored. That modification of League authority is being considered is seen in the tendency of British spokesmen to stress Article XIX of the Covenant, which provides for reconsideration of treaties which have become inapplicable. • Since, under present circumstances, this Article could be invoked only in favor of Germany, Italy, and Japan the inference is that the attempt may be made to temper the League to attract the dissident powers.

* * *

¶ **London**—parallels Paris in new efforts to build up armaments. Prime Minister Chamberlain calls a special session of his Cabinet to consider pressing problems connected with a lag in the rearmament program. With Parliament about to open, and a "grand inquest" expected on the Munich arrangement, necessity is mothering inventiveness in producing plans expected to allay national apprehension over what is admitted to be weaknesses in Britain's defense, while taking the necessary steps to bring rearmament "up to par." • On the latter necessity there is common agreement—Conservatives, Liberals, Labor uniting voices in declaring that "Britain must be bomb-proofed," so to speak.

* * *

¶ **Paris**—also sees a Cabinet summoned. Premier Daladier's "blank check" to govern by decree ends on November 15, making it imperative that his edicts are hurried to President Lebrun for signature. The Cabinet, called to consider these decree laws, is expected to devote its earliest attention to a rehabilitation of French finances, French defenses, French rearmament.

* * *

¶ **Brussels**—replies to the suggestion that Belgium might concede to a general redistribution of colonial territory to meet Germany's demands. Its answer is "No." Says Minister of Colonies Albert de Vleeschodwer: "We did not steal the Belgian Congo. . . . Nobody will steal it from us."

* * *

¶ **Prague**—accuses Poland of stimulating disorders in Ruthenia with organized bands of terrorists directed by Polish army officers—their purpose being, charge Czech officers, to create a situation favorable to foreign intervention, possible annexation of Ruthenia by Hungary, and the creation of a common Polish-Hungarian frontier.

* * *

¶ **Budapest**—expects to see Hungarian reoccupation of Slovak territory under way by the middle of the week. Arrangements are made for a meeting of Hungarian and Czechoslovakian officials at Bratislava to arrange for the evacuation-occupation program, while a mixed arbitration commission meets in Vienna Wednesday.

* * *

¶ **Cambridge** — astronomers are asked to give their opinion as to the possibility of any such catastrophe occurring as that dramatized in Sunday's radio presentation. The Harvard astronomical observatory issues a statement saying there is no evidence that higher forms of life exist on Mars. "The physical conditions on the surface are such that higher organic forms cannot reasonably be expected, since life, as we know it, requires air and water at a temperature within rather narrow limits. . . . Communication with Mars or the transmission of projectiles from any planet is material for fancy and fiction and not for science," says the statement. • Now that we are assured that we need not fear interplanetary enemies, we may find more time to consider how to overcome our international enemies—which reminds us that, having tried force and failed, we might consider the use of love.

Lindbergh Looks On in Germany

© International

Dr. Wurster **Colonel Lindbergh**

A record-breaking German flier shows his American visitor a new plane at the Messerschmitt Airplane Works, near Munich.

Lindbergh to Revisit Germany To Inspect Plane Factories

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, recently decorated by Germany, in whose aviation progress he has shown keen interest, expects to return here in about a month to continue his interrupted visits to airplane factories and laboratories.

His intention was disclosed today in a letter he sent to Field Marshal Hermann Göring, German Air Minister, offering thanks for the hospitality extended to him and Mrs. Lindbergh during his recent 12-day visit. It attracted considerable attention due to charges by Soviet airmen that observations by the Colonel had played a part in the British conclusions that the German air force was far superior to that of the Russians.

The American flier originally had expected to remain in Germany several weeks longer but for some unannounced reason he left by train Oct. 20 for France, leaving his orange-tipped monoplane here.

Reich Called Air Leader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The German air force in respect to number and performance of aircraft, is "without equal in the world," in the opinion of Daniel W. Tomlinson, Assistant Vice-President of the Transcontinental and Western Airlines. Mr. Tomlinson, who is a lieutenant commander in the United States Naval Reserve, returned here last week end from a meeting of the Lilienthal Society in Berlin, at which aviation papers from almost every country save Russia were read.

"Germany has not just one factory highly organized, but many," Mr. Tomlinson said as he disembarked from the steamship Bremen, of the North German Lloyd Line. "One of the greatest factors contributing to their superiority is their system of Government, which eliminates labor troubles. For example, their major factories have homes and clinics for their workers, who own their own farms. They are private factories subsidized by the Government. It is important to mention that their manufacturing facilities could easily produce 3,000 to 5,000 planes a month.

"The United States is definitely inferior to Germany in the number and performance of military airplanes, while I should say that the individual fliers are about on a par.

"But most important is that they have apprentice schools which take boys between 14 and 15 and give them four years of training. When they are finished, they are highly skilled workers. I went through one of these schools attached to the Heinkel factory and it was one of the most beautifully organized places I have ever seen. The boys are enthusiastic and happy in their work."

Mr. Tomlinson held that if war had resulted from the recent Central European crisis, Germany would have had complete control of the air within two weeks.

Red tape and labor troubles hinder the production of military planes in the United States, he told reporters.

Regarding the charges laid to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh that he had disparaged the Soviet air force, Mr. Tomlinson said Colonel Lindbergh, who also attended the Lilienthal meeting, had made no such statements in his presence.

The airport at Tempelhof, he said was "the greatest thing I've ever seen."

"The ground space is 20 times greater than that of the Grand Central Station in New York," he added. "The length of the hangars, including the loading platform, is 4,200 feet. The buildings are six stories high and 70,000 people can be seated on top of the hangars for an air race or other aviation event."

Italians Invade New Zealand With Synthetic Wool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealanders' sympathies with the commercial welfare of Fascist Italy were recently put to a somewhat severe test, when an Italian agent landed in this home of merino wool and toured the country taking orders for suiting materials made from synthetic wool.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Reich Moves To Set Aside Trianon Pact

Release of Hungary from postwar curbs to play vital part in parley on Czech boundary.

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (AP)—The German Foreign Office organ declared today that revision of the Trianon Treaty, which fixed Hungary's postwar boundaries, would play an "essential role" in the Vienna conference Nov. 2 in which Italy and Germany will arbitrate Hungary's territorial claims on Czechoslovakia.

The Deutsche Politisch-Diplomatische Korrespondenz declared that the Trianon Treaty had violated Woodrow Wilson's principles and that now "it is a question of correcting the injustices and returning to the Magyar people what was stolen from them in flagrant violation of ethnological principles.

Meanwhile, German circles emphasized that Germany and Italy would settle the Hungarian-Czechoslovak problem without help from the two other Munich powers, Britain and France.

Terms Dictated in 1920

The Trianon Treaty of 1920, in which Hungary accepted terms dictated by the victorious allied powers, gave areas of Hungarian territory to Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia.

Rumania and Yugoslavia, on the allied side, received much larger areas than did Czechoslovakia, but no mention was made of those two nations in the Foreign Office organ's broad statement of German policy.

Officially neither of them—Czechoslovakia's neighbors and allies in the Little Entente — have been named as likely to come under the arbitrator's consideration at Vienna. But the Korrespondenz indicated that questions to be settled went far beyond the limited question of the new boundary of the Hungarian-Slovakian border and that appeasement must be brought to the whole Danubian area.

"Two major powers (Germany and Italy) have a manifest interest in a stable, fruitful solution of the situation in Central Europe," the publication said. "One must expect therefore an equitable arbitration decision which will carry all elements for the harmonious development of the Danubian basin."

Nationality Taken as Basis

The settlement will not be easy, the organ said, adding that nationality must be the basis of settlement as it was in the transfer of the Sudetenland to Germany. It continued.

"The example given by the Reich in not putting extreme interpretations on ethnology, although it would manifestly have been justified in doing so, gives the Reich the right to suppose that the two parties in question will give proof of the same wisdom."

Czechoslovakia and Hungary, unable by themselves to resolve Hungarian claims to Czechoslovak territory because of predominant Hungarian population, accepted invitations to meet with representatives of the Fascist powers in Vienna on Nov. 2. The two disputants asked the arbitration last week.

The Hungarian claims grew from circumstances of the Munich accord, by which Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany agreed that Czechoslovakia should give to Germany the Czechoslovak Sudeten areas.

The Munich accord provided also that, if Hungary did not reach an

Radio 'Scare' Program Brings Censor Demands

FCC orders full investigation after thousands of listeners are terrified by 'news broadcast' of H. G. Wells' 'The War of the Worlds," but dangers of censorship are listed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—The terrified reaction of thousands of Americans to a radio program struck official Washington this morning with provoking impact and raised more acutely than before the question of the desirability of some form of censorship over radio programs.

None of the members of the Federal Communications Commission appear to have heard the radio dramatization of "The War of the Worlds," by H. G. Wells. They read their morning papers to discover with amazement this graphic evidence of the power of radio.

Heretofore a few voices have been raised against programs which many parents felt were disturbing and harmful to their children. But no long steps have been taken to curb the broadcasting of dramatic stories which at the same time appear to fascinate and disturb children.

Challenge to Radio

This time the dramatization of Wellsian fiction disturbed not children, but thousands of adults. It scared them to the point where the situation is a challenge both to the radio industry and to the Government.

What is to be done about it?

As regards the particular incident in question the first step will be an investigation by the Federal Communications Commission. Frank R. McNinch, Chairman, issued the following statement immediately on learning of the incident:

"I have this morning requested the Columbia Broadcasting Company by telegraph to forward to the Commission at once a copy of the script and also an electrical transcription of the "War of the Worlds" which was broadcast last night and which the press indicates caused widespread excitement, terror and fright. I shall request prompt consideration of this matter by the Commission.

Withholds Judgment

"I withhold final judgment until later, but any broadcast that creates such general panic and fear as this one is reported to have done is, to say the least, regrettable.

"The widespread public reaction to this broadcast, as indicated by the press, is another demonstration of the power and force of radio and points out again the serious public responsibility of those who are licensed to operate stations."

Mr. McNinch declined to indicate whether any effort might be made to penalize the station which broadcast the program. This is considered unlikely since the only power which the Government has to punish is the power to refuse to renew a license. All broadcasting licenses are renewable every six months. The Commission has the power to refuse to renew on grounds of "public convenience, interest, or necessity." But this would be drastic punishment indeed for a station which was in good faith reproducing a dramatic work by a noted author.

The Federal Communications Act specifically forbids any censorship over radio programs by the Government. The stations are the sole judge of their programs within the limitations of "public interest" and the prohibition against "obscene, indecent or profane language" and against lotteries.

Congress, in granting the Government regulatory powers over radio, was aware of the danger of giving

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

China Declared Still Strong; U. S. Trade Protests Pushed

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 3 (AP)—Finance Minister H. H. Kung said today China was in a strong position both financially and economically for continued resistance to Japan's invasion.

Dr. Kung said in an interview that the Army had a supply of rifles and ammunition sufficient for two years and that excellent crops this year had yielded enough foodstuffs for the next 18 months.

Although acknowledging a serious decline in all peacetime revenues, especially customs, he insisted the nation's severest financial drain had passed.

With the war shifting from positional battles, requiring costly armaments, to mobile warfare in which food supply and light arms are paramount, he explained that China could now reduce its war costs sharply.

Even with national income curtailed by the loss of principal seaports, industrial centers and railroads, the Finance Minister asserted China would not sue for peace.

The Chinese national budget has not been disclosed publicly since the war started.

Dr. Kung said, however, the soundness of the nation's financial position was indicated by uninterrupted payment of all domestic and international loans, except those guaranteed by railroads and the salt revenue now in the hands of the Japanese.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 31 (AP)—After a joint session of the British and American Chambers of Commerce of Shanghai, W. H. Plant, President of the American organization, has sailed for the United States to assist the Government in efforts to maintain the "Open Door" in China.

Mr. Plant said he planned to lay before the Washington Administration, including President Roosevelt, details of "the carefully planned Japanese threat to the American commercial stake in China."

Mr. Plant sailed on the liner Empress of Russia which was scheduled to arrive at Vancouver, Nov. 14. He is Far East manager for the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Plant declined to disclose the nature of the talks of British and American businessmen that preceded his sailing. He did assert, however, that the present Japanese efforts "to drive American business from China constitute the gravest menace to Chinese-American trade yet experienced."

U. S. Trade Outlook

He expressed belief that American trade in China was doomed to extinction unless the objectives of the Oct. 6 United States protest to Japan were achieved.

[The American note asked the Japanese to halt "unwarranted" interference with American rights in China and called for preservation of the "Open Door" for international trade. In Tokyo, the newspaper Asahi predicted the Japanese Government would attempt "to induce the United States Government correctly to recognize the new Far Eastern situation," which it said had modified the Nine-Power system. The Nine-Power Pact, among other things, provided for equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.]

"American trade in China," Mr. Plant said, "is a present and future asset of American labor, agriculture, shipping, banking, and foreign trade generally and a safeguard against monopolistic control of Chinese raw materials which the United States requires.

"American traders in China represent millions of American workers

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

U. S. Protests Bombing Of Lutheran Mission

PEIPING, Oct. 31 (AP)—The United States Embassy on Oct. 29 protested to Japan against the bombing of an American Lutheran mission by Japanese planes.

Phoebe Nyhus, infant daughter of Arthur Nyhus, Lutheran Brethren missionary from Fertile, Iowa, was killed in the raid and her mother and sister Ruth were injured.

Reports said that bombs in the raid Oct. 24 demolished the mission which flew the American flag conspicuously.

Japanese authorities were said also to have been informed by maps, and their own request last March, of the exact location and description of the Tungpei and all other missions in the area of hostilities.

Anderson Joins British Cabinet

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Sir John Anderson, who crushed terrorism in Bengal between 1932 and 1937, today was appointed Lord Privy Seal in a Cabinet shake-up believed to be preparatory to a widespread organization of the nation for defense.

Viscount Runciman, who tried in vain to mediate in the crisis which led to Germany's absorption of Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland, was named Lord President of the Council.

Malcolm Macdonald, already Secretary for Colonies, was given the additional post of Dominions Secretary.

The post of Lord Privy Seal became vacant last week when Earl De La Warr was shifted to the Ministry of Education. Lord Runciman succeeds Viscount Hailsham, who resigned. The Dominions post has been vacant since the passing of Lord Stanley Oct. 16.

Today's appointments followed two other Cabinet changes last week, the naming of Earl Stanhope to be First Lord of the Admiralty, succeeding Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, who resigned Oct. 1 because of his "distrust" of the peace of Munich, and the shifting of Earl De La Warr to the Education Ministry.

New Graf Zeppelin Tested With 80 Persons Aboard

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany, Oct. 31 (AP)—With 80 persons aboard, including a crew of 45, Germany's latest dirigible, the LZ-130, took off this afternoon on her final trial flight before being taken over by the Zeppelin Company. It was scheduled to remain in the air about 24 hours and land tomorrow afternoon at Frankfort-on-the-Main air harbor.

The LZ-130, christened the Graf Zeppelin, is slightly smaller than the Hindenburg, which was destroyed May 6, 1937, at Lakehurst, N. J. The Graf Zeppelin's length is 738 feet, the Hindenburg's was 803 feet.

This Changing World

Wiener Schnitzel—A Prized Viennese Dish on the Way Out by Order of the Pan-Germans—Plea to the Reich

By H. B. Elliston

Years ago I happened to be in Geneva attending some conference or other preparatory to a meeting of the Dawes inquiry into German reparations. It was my initiation into European politics. My chief showed me the ropes, and, after we had finished our work, we went to the railroad station, he to go back to Paris, and I to travel on to Berlin.

"By the way," he said, as if the idea had just struck him, "what route are you taking to Berlin?" He probably could see that I was itching to be left on my own. "Oh," I replied, with as much casualness as I could muster, "I thought I'd go via Vienna." My chief looked at me quizzically, and countered "Going south to get north, eh?" It was a tight spot, and I thought I'd better break down and confess.

"If you must know," I said, uneasily, "I had the temerity to think I could sneak down to Vienna for a day or two before starting on the job in Berlin." Then I blurted on, hurriedly, "I've never been to Vienna, and I've always wanted to eat Wiener Schnitzel and see Viennese opera on the spot."

"You'll do," the chief replied with a grin, "but you won't need more than 24 hours to do that."

* * *

So we parted, and as soon as I got to Vienna, I hastened to a restaurant and called for my long-anticipated pan of Wiener Schnitzel. The dish came up to my succulent dreams. None of the stringiness about this cutlet which I'd had to masticate in a London restaurant. None of the New York poverty of browned crust. Here was the classic way veal should be cooked if veal is ever to be made palatable, thin as a Yorkshire pudding and crisp on the outside.

The meal fortified me with enough gustatory content to withstand even the down-at-heel opera I subsequently attended. In those early post-war days Vienna was very shabby. And the Wiener Schnitzel seemed to be one of the few authentic Viennese traditions to have survived the shattering of Austria-Hungary.

Now that is going, too. The Wiener Schnitzel, apparently, is an obstacle to complete unification, and is disappearing from the Viennese table.

Too Viennese or too meat-consuming? The Associated Press, which carries the story, doesn't say. All it gives is the ukase of Joseph Bürkel, Reichs' Commissioner for Austria, when the shortage of Wiener Schnitzel was brought to his august attention.

"If higher interests demand the disappearance of the Wiener Schnitzel," he said, with sublime indifference to his and Viennese stomachs, "then what I say is—let the Wiener Schnitzel remain a thing of the past." That is practical politics, if you like.

* * *

Ah past! So quickly consigned to oblivion in these totalitarian days! The thought of a future devoid of authentic Wiener Schnitzel has made me forget my work again. And there's so much of it on my desk. A utility program; a rail wage award; the fall of Hankow; all seem picayune while I think how a pan of veal can come back again.

Perhaps, however, the Wiener Schnitzel hasn't really disappeared. Perhaps it has simply lost its identity, like Austria herself. Maybe it has already been harmonized with the fleshy kind of cutlet that I've tasted in Berlin. This may be the reason why nobody recognizes it any more in the restaurants.

* * *

If my theory is correct, then I have an idea which, if it commends itself to the Secretariat of the Interior in Berlin, may yet save the Wiener Schnitzel from extermination. The cutlet I've tasted in Berlin is precisely the same as the cutlet I've tasted in London and New York. There's nothing in it either distinctive or esoteric, let alone palatable. Therefore the Reich would really be sacrificing an ornament of Pan Germanism in eliminating the Wiener Schnitzel.

My suggestion is that the Wiener Schnitzel should be reclaimed and given a wider habitat as a German product. That, surely, would be the true Nazi way to harmonize the Wiener Schnitzel. To be true to themselves, they should resurrect the Schnitzel, encourage the cooks, and spread the dish to the particular and exclusive glory of the tables over the wider Reich.

Chancellor Hitler would no doubt approve this suggestion as an Austrian. As a vegetarian—I'm not so sure. Anyway it would be Pan Germanism to the taste of the entire eating world.

Railroad Leaders

© Harris & Ewing; Acme

John J. Pelley
(Top) for the railroads.

George M. Harrison
(Below) for the workers.

Court Showdown Sought on Dayton Schools Holiday

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 31 (AP)—The controversy over closing Dayton's city schools headed for a court showdown today as 34,000 pupils started the first day of an indefinite holiday.

The President of the Board of education joined his dissenting Vice-President, Richard L. Withrow, in a view that the Board's order dismissing the pupils and 1,300 teachers and other employees Friday because of lack of operating funds and $61,000 deficit, was insupportable.

With a statement that he now understood that state financial aid was available, President Frank W. Miller reversed himself on last Wednesday's decision and said, "If I had known then what I know now, I would not have supported the order." He indicated he might ask the Board to reconsider.

Mr. Withrow, who obtained a temporary injunction against the closing Saturday, announced that any attempt to have it vacated would be met with a request for an immediate ruling holding Superintendent Emerson Landis in contempt of court.

Five other Board members disclosed that they had requested City Attorney Herbert S. Beane to defend the Board today in ignoring the injunction. Mr. Beane indicated he would ask Judge N. M. Hodapp to vacate it, although no date had been set for a hearing on Mr. Withrow's petition for a permanent injunction.

However, with both men and women teachers' organizations and the Dayton Ministerial Association solidly lined up in support of the Board's action, and with the court business to be disposed of, reopening today appeared impossible.

The Dayton Classroom Teachers' Association, the women's organization, told its 800 members in a bulletin delivered by special messenger, "until teachers receive instructions from Superintendent Landis they need not and should not report for duty." The men's group, the School masters' Club, and the Women's Educational Association, and the Ministerial Association all adopted resolutions backing the Board.

'Links In Christianity's Chain'
Page 3

India Today. No. 1.
Page 3

The Monitor Index

Monday, Oct. 31, 1938

World Affairs Notebook	2
The Children's Page	6
Scene in Hollywood	7
The Home Forum	8
One Supreme Cause	
(With Yiddish Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-11
Maine Letter	9
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Sports Page	10
Shopping Column	11
Radio Timetable	11
Arts and Theater Reviews	11
Financial Pages	12-13-14
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	15
Christian Science Services on Radio	15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

President's Aid Is Promised To Build Up Roads

Pledges support to rail and labor heads, for rehabilitation program in next Congress.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—President Roosevelt seeks a settlement of the railway dispute "on a peaceful basis" and has pledged his support to a constructive rehabilitation program in the next Congress.

This was the announcement of John J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, as he came from the White House today after discussing the recommendation of the President's three-man emergency board against a proposed 15 per cent pay cut.

Mr. Pelley did not state what action railway management would take toward the Board's recommendation against their demands. H. A. Enochs, Chairman of the Carriers' Joint Conference Committee, however, said railroad representatives would meet in Chicago within two weeks to decide whether to withdraw the proposal.

It was widely believed in the capital today that the 15 per cent cut would be dropped. Mr. Pelley would make no forecast and said Mr. Roosevelt did not press the railroads to accept the Board's report.

"It goes without saying he would be very much pleased to have this settled on a peaceful basis," Mr. Pelley said.

Mr. Roosevelt now puts his hope for a long-range rehabilitation program on the efforts of the recently appointed "informal" committee of three railroad management leaders and three labor leaders. Their joint studies were put aside as the controversy over the pay cut became acute.

Back Into Open Discussion

Thus, once more, the whole basic problem of America's hard-pressed railroads is thrown into the open for emergency discussion.

Mr. Roosevelt's personal intervention in the crisis today brought first Mr. Pelley to the Whit House, and after him M. Harrison, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, representing the 900,000 workers who threaten to strike if the wage cut order effective Dec. 1 is not rescinded.

Leaving he White House Mr. Harrison said:

"The President wants railroad labor and management immediately to take up the problem of developing a program of legislation for general rehabilitation of the railroad industry.

"Labor assured the President that it would be happy to co-operate with the railroads and the Government in fulfilling his request in that direction."

Mr. Harrison indicated that the special committee of railroad labor and management named some time ago by the President would be ready to meet in a week or 10 days.

Has Two Problems

The rail situation really consists of two problems, immediate, and background.

Once more the chronic background difficulty of the railroads was set off by an immediate acute emergency, which tended to obscure the deeper causes of distress. In this instance the emergency is the strike threat growing out of the wage-cut demand; in the background is the unstable situation in the network of rail lines itself which binds the land into one integrated steel fabric.

This problem has existed since the Government took over and operated the carriers in the World War. Since then, at irregular intervals, the carriers' difficulties have forced themselves on the attention of Congress and the people. The present emergency may be glossed over, but a new crisis will inevitably emerge if is felt if fundamental rehabilitation is not achieved.

Plight of Carriers

Today, 76,000 miles out of 250,000 first "main track" line is in receivership, or 30 per cent. Out of a total capitalization of about $25,000,000,000, about 20 per cent, or $6,000,000,000, is in receivership.

It is taken for granted that President Roosevelt is asking the carriers to drop the 15 per cent wage cut demand in view of his fact-finding board's recommendation. But behind that, is believed to be a revival of the earlier effort, designed to get at the heart of the carriers' difficulties, for a thoroughgoing rehabilitation of the railroads' economic set-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

In the Boston Section:

Governor Aiken sees end of flood dispute near.

Heavy wind ties up New York boat in canal.

Wallace two-price theory for food and clothing distribution may be tried first in New England.

Police to co-operate with youthful "goblins" for Halloween insuring harmless fun.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Hungary Gets Berlin's Help For Change in Trianon Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement with Czechoslovakia on similar claims to territory within three months, the four powers should confer again.

An official announcement here Oct. 30, however, said only the Foreign Ministers of Germany and Italy would meet with the Foreign Ministers of Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The chief issue appeared to be who should possess Bratislava, Munkacs, Kassa, and Nitra, border cities now on the Czechoslovak side of the line.

[Authoritative sources in Budapest said that Hungary agreed to accept any decision reached by Italy and Germany. Prague Government officials said its delegation to Vienna would be equipped with population statistics to support its views.]

Meanwhile the German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, arrived in Berlin after two-day consultations with the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and Premier Mussolini.

What agreements they reached on the dispute, however, will not be known to officials until Reichsfuhrer Hitler has had an opportunity to approve them.

Foreign Office spokesmen said there had been one important deviation from Munich in that there is no longer much talk of a plebiscite.

Arbitration will apply primarily to regions still in dispute, Czechoslovakia already having offered—and Hungary having accepted—outright cession of 3,860 square miles with a preponderantly Hungarian population.

[In Budapest the Foreign Office spokesman today said that Hungary definitely expected to begin occupation of Slovak territory in Czechoslovakia within one week.]

Czechs Accuse Poles

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Czechoslovak General Staff today accused Poland of provoking disorders in Ruthenia, easternmost section of the dwindling Republic, by sending organized bands of terrorists across the northern frontiers.

A statement from military headquarters asserted that Polish Army officers were directing the activities of these bands. Officials said the information came from men captured in fighting between Czechoslovak Frontier Guards and Polish Legionnaires.

Previously Prague officials had charged that bands of Hungarian terrorists had been sent across Ruthenia's southern border to create a situation favorable to foreign intervention and possibly annexation of Ruthenia by Hungary. That would give Poland and Hungary a common frontier.

German Papers Admitted

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Prague Government, which long has forbidden circulation of National Socialist Party organs in Czechoslovakia, reversed its decision and ruled eight German newspapers could be sold in Czechoslovakia.

The papers included the Völkischer Beobachter, official organ of the National Socialist Party, and Der Angriff, Berlin newspaper of German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels.

In addition Czechoslovakia ended its ban on "Mein Kampf," Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's autobiography, which can now be sold and read without fear of prosecution.

Shepard

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence

Choice Pelts!
Broad Selections!
Careful Workmanship!
Styles Excitingly New!

Fur Coats

DRAMATIC VALUES!

158.00

Pay 15.80 Down, The Balance In 10 Months

- Hudson Seal, Hollander-Dyed Muskrat
- Black Dyed Cross Persian Lamb
- Mink-Dyed Muskrat
- Natural Grey Kidskin
- Silvertone Dyed Muskrat
- Squirrel
- Eel Grey Caracul Dyed Lamb
- Kaffa Caracul Dyed Lamb
- Black Moire Dyed Pony
- Black Moire Caracul Dyed Lamb
- Black Persian Caracul Dyed Kid

Fur Shop — Second Floor

World Affairs Notebook

American Foreign Policy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since the Munich Settlement, Sept. 30, the key to American foreign policy is found in direct national interests. Where such interests are tangible, policy is more aggressive than in years. Where intangible, there has been a marked withdrawal—a tendency to move back to the sideline benches and see what happens.

Secretary Hull deliberately withheld judgment on Munich in a Sept. 30 statement. Undersecretary Sumner Welles on Oct. 3 reaffirmed the nation's ultimate hope of disarmament, but his speech reflected a long term hope, not immediate policy. By Oct. 11, a conviction that Munich was not a peace settlement had so crystalized that

New arms outlays of "at least $150,000,000" were announced by President Roosevelt. Next day, Japan landed an expeditionary force in South China. Next day, Bernard M. Baruch told the President that Fascist powers would openly penetrate Latin America unless the Monroe Doctrine was fully armed.

By Oct. 15, these and similar pressures of a "realist" world had swelled estimates of the new armament program to between $300,000,000 and $500,000,000 and higher.

South America will be asked to support armed unity of defense for the Western Hemisphere at the Pan-American Conference, Lima, Peru, Dec. 9.

Japan was confronted with a sharp note, delivered Oct. 6, published Oct. 27, condemning "unwarranted interference" with American trade rights in China, reaffirming the Open Door and treaty rights, implying possible trade retaliation.

A public forum was provided by speeches. President Roosevelt: "There can be no peace" as long as certain practices of Fascism continue. Nevertheless, "We do not seek to impose on any other people either our way of life or our internal form of government. But we are determined to protect that way of life and that form of government for ourselves." Former President Hoover advanced realistic isolation for a realistic world. Ambassador Kennedy sought a collective modus vivendi for dictatorships and democracies in a transitional world.

A Monday Feature

Accord Near on Polish Jews

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (AP)—Approximately 22,000 Polish Jews are awaiting details of an agreement between the German and Polish Governments which will determine their future residence.

Some already have been deported to Poland. (The Jewish Relief Committee in Warsaw estimated 13,000 had reached Polish soil.)

The greater number, all resident in Germany until Oct. 28, still are in camps, barracks or prisons along the German-Polish border to which they were hastily shipped by Germany after a round-up by police and Storm Troopers.

Agreement was reported near Oct. 30 and some of the deported Jews started back to Germany. A trainload of 700 that had been held at the border since Saturday night was returned to Munich.

Germany started the deportations because of a new Polish citizenship regulation, requiring certification of all Polish passports issued abroad.

Germany feared, officials said, that the thousands of Polish Jews residing in Germany were about to lose their Polish citizenship under this regulation and thus become subjects without a country.

Poland Aids Refugees

WARSAW, Oct. 31 (AP)—Harassed Polish officials, struggling to bring order out of chaos, yesterday had relieved partly the plight of Polish Jews deported by thousands from Germany.

Many had been sent into the interior, but small frontier stations still were swamped.

The Jewish Relief Committee here expressed gratitude that the Polish Government had permitted many of them to join families and friends throughout the country and made full allowances for the great difficulties of officials in coping with the enormous crowds.

Ottawa Rebuilds for Beauty

Erection of a memorial arch dedicated to war veterans is step in plan to make Canadian Capital one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A striking feature of Ottawa's beautification project, now in process of development, is the National Memorial erected on Confederation Square in the center of the capital. Designed to commemorate Canada's part in the World War, it takes the form of a huge archway, topped by two heroic figures symbolizing Peace and Liberty, through which pass a group of figures representing every unit that saw military service.

Nearly 15 years ago the Canadian Government invited artists to submit designs for a peace memorial. The award went to an Englishman, Vernon March of Farnborough, who, aided by his five brothers, Dudley, Harry, Percival, Walter, and Edward, and by his sister, Elsie, labored several years to translate his ideas into marble and bronze.

While awaiting the preparation of a suitable site in Ottawa, the memorial was set up in Hyde Park, London, where it gained exceptional praise. Early this year it was transported in pieces across the Atlantic, and finally, on Oct. 19, under the direction of the brothers — Vernon having passed on in 1930—the last figure was placed on its permanent site. All that remains to be done before the memorial is officially unveiled next summer by King George VI is to landscape the surroundings.

Canadian Granite

The granite for the 60-foot arch and the base was quarried in Canada, and two of the blocks on the top of the arch are said to be the largest ever quarried in the Dominion. The only inscription on the memorial is "1914-1918." The cost of the pedestal was $118,600, and the cost of the figures was $160,000. Far more costly was the preparation of the site, which has become a pivotal part of the Jacque Greber scheme for making Ottawa one of the most beautiful capitals in the world.

Unlike Canberra and Washington, conceived as capitals, and Paris and Moscow, replanned to comply with destiny, Ottawa was chosen to be the Federal Capital by Queen Victoria and permitted to be laid out on the "gridiron" plan, irrespective of natural conditions and future needs. This lack of foresight, while it has increased the difficulties of today's town planners, has not discouraged the Federal Government from tackling the job in a big way.

Soon after the World War, Premier W. L. Mackenzie King gave official sanction and moral and financial backing to first steps in the beautification scheme. Scores of buildings — stores, houses, hotels — in the vicinity of Parliament Hill and the post office, were razed and a large open square appeared in the center of the business section. The City Hall conveniently burned down; a large stone church was given over to wreckers, and then the post office disappeared.

When a few more obstacles are torn down, there will be an uninterrupted view of the east block of the Parliament Buildings and the Chateau Laurier from a distance southward of seven city blocks.

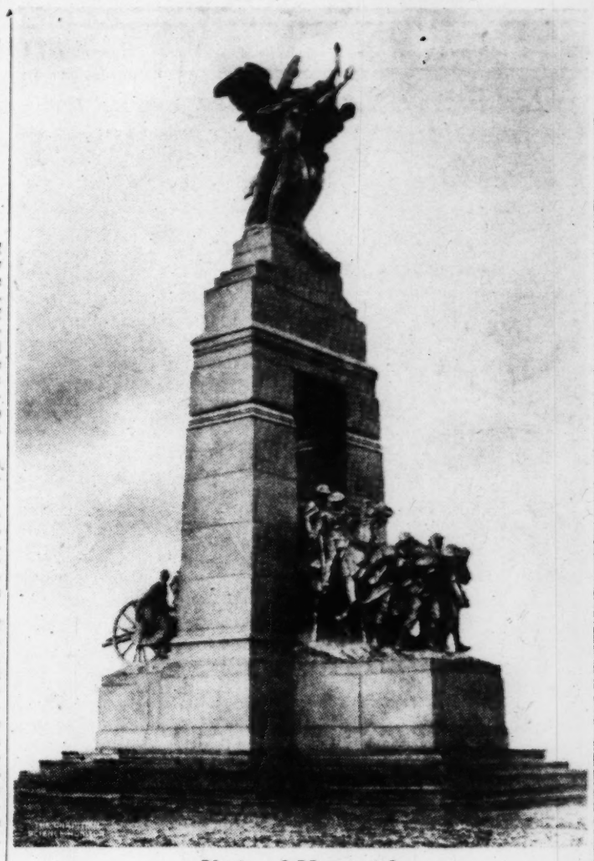
Expert Called in

It seemed advisable to call in experts who could visualize the beauty needs of the capital for hundreds of years to come. So Mr. King, for the third time in power, sent for Jacques Greber, French town planner, architect-in-chief of the 1937 Paris Exposition, and author of contemporary plans of such cities as Marseilles and Philadelphia. His plan, based, of course, on what already has been done, proved acceptable to authorities. It includes a program which will extend gradually over many years and eventually transform the whole center of the city. Execution will be in charge of the Federal District Commission, which is responsible for the beautiful driveways that spread about the city and outskirts.

Three items of the program, in addition to the War Memorial, are booked for the immediate present:

1. Erection of new post office on Confederation Square.
2. Erection of Supreme Court Building on the river's cliff back of the Confederation Building.
3. Widening of Connaught Place (which passes in front of the Chateau Laurier) by 100 feet, thus enhancing the approach to the Memorial and public buildings and relieving traffic congestion.

Other items, to follow in due course, are: new Union Station, City Hall, at least three more monuments, several large parks, plazas, and bridges, commodious parking spaces, flower gardens everywhere, and the clearing away of everything that might detract from the beauty of the city.



National Memorial

Huge granite archway surmounted by heroic figures was designed by a British sculptor to commemorate Canada's part in the World War.

Government Takes Monopoly In Slovak 'Private Armies'

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Slovak Government Oct. 29 ordered the disarming of all semi-military organizations in the autonomous state of Slovakia except the officially constituted "Iron Guard" of the People's Party, of the late Rev. Andreas Hlinka.

The organizations were allowed by terms of the Government decree to continue their existence, but were instructed to hand over their arms and ammunition to the authorities.

The Hlinka Party Guard was given the ranking of the "morale and security organ of all authorities in Slovakia." It will receive orders directly from the Slovak Government and maintain national headquarters in Bratislava.

Organizations forced to disarm included the National Guard of the Nationalist Party, the patriotic organization known as Sokols, several Catholic organizations and an agrarian group known as the "Peasants' Cavalry."

The Slovak Government also published decrees taking over the assets of private organizations, such as automobile associations, and charitable societies and other semi-public groups.

A number of newspapers in Slovakia received orders that henceforth they would be directed by the Government.

Another act pointing the trend toward German National Socialism was announced in Bratislava. Minister of Schools Matus Cermak, who is a professor at Komensky University, announced that all "Marxists" and "Freemasons" at his institution would be relieved of their teaching positions.

Church Bias in Slovakia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The new provincial government in Slovakia is losing no time in erecting a system of self-determination entirely run by Slovaks. Both on the railways and in the postal services the leading positions have been transferred from Czechs to Slovaks. In fact one might go further. Control is coming into the hands of the extreme Roman Catholic element which is doing all possible to exclude Protestant Slovaks from the Government or control in important offices.

This situation is felt all the more keenly by the Protestants of Slovakia since the history of its independence is the history of the fight of the Protestants for liberation of this province. Lutherans who, though forming only about 15 per cent of the population, have great traditions of independence.

Education and general cultural life are already being reorganized in Slovakia. The crucifix is now to appear in all schoolrooms and henceforth religious instruction, that is Roman Catholic, is obligatory.

Italy: Propaganda and Radio

ROME, Oct. 31 (AP)—Premier Mussolini today inaugurated a new imperial radio center near Rome, which he called "the most powerful in the world."

Il Duce radiocast greetings to all Italians in the colonies and in foreign lands "who everywhere are proud of being Italians."

The center was built for worldwide radiocasting of Fascist propaganda.

Other speakers said the new station was intended particularly for radiocasting "Fascist thought" to the Italian Empire, the Americas and other distant countries and to "echo faithfully the pulsing life of the new Italy of Mussolini."

The station, about five miles outside Rome at Prato Smeraldo—Emerald Meadow—has eight transmitters, two of 100 kilowatts each, three of 50 kilowatts and three of one kilowatt.

Antennae are strung from 14 tall towers and the station has equipment for broadcasting on 22 wave lengths.

Reich Canal System Opened

MAGDEBURG, Germany, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Mittelland Canal connecting rivers in the west and east of Germany was inaugurated officially Oct. 30, bringing to realization a dream of more than 50 years' standing.

Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's personal representative, Rudolf Hess, inaugurated the 400-mile system by opening the last section between Brunswick and Magdeburg.

The Mittelland Canal is the name given to a system of independent canals now connecting German rivers into one waterway extending from the Rhine in the west to the Oder in the East by way of the Weser and Elbe.

Plans for the waterway have been under way for more than 50 years, but were delayed repeatedly owing to difficulties and jealousies among the German states now merged into the Third Reich.

The new waterway will serve the great iron works started by Field Marshal Hermann Göring under the four-year plan for self-sufficiency and also a cheap popular car plant inaugurated by Herr Hitler May 26 at Fallersleben.

It is expected to give an impetus to the trade of seaports like Hamburg and Bremen.

Knox Says Change Demanded by People

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher and Republican candidate for Vice President in 1936, making his only speech in the Ohio fall election campaign, asserted here Oct. 28 that there was a "mass-mind movement" of the people, demanding a change from the New Deal.

"There is going to be a different face on the political situation after Nov. 8 he said." . . . The people have come, through a sense of dissatisfaction and fear, to desire Republican participation in government."

While describing himself as inclined to "be charitable" to a man in public office attempting to correct conditions, Colonel Knox said the Democratic Party had failed.

He said that when the New Deal came in, 12,393,000 persons were unemployed, and that the figure has risen to 13,928,000.

Farm income, he added, was $10,000,000,000 in 1928, while in 1937 the income with gratuities, after the Government had spent billions of dollars, was $7,600,000,000, and he estimated it would drop another $100,000,000 this year.

Denouncing the handling of relief, Colonel Knox said an investigation would "produce a scandal that would rock the country."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class mail matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Loyalist Spain Convicts Five On Treason Charge

BARCELONA, Oct. 31 (AP)—Five of seven members of the POUM—the Marxist Unification Party—who had been tried in the first open treason prosecution since the Spanish Civil War started were convicted Saturday and sentenced to prison.

Jose Escuder Poves, technical manager of the banned POUM newspaper La Batalla, and Daniel Rebull Cabre, a member of the Party's Executive Committee, were acquitted.

Four were sentenced to 15 years in prison, including Gomez Garcia, Editor of La Batalla, and one to 11 years.

The five were found guilty of treason for having taken part in the Barcelona uprising of May, 1937, when trade unionists and POUM members waged street warfare for five days.

Testimony was offered at the trial that a Government Division under the POUM's sway had arranged a "non-aggression" pact with insurgents in its sector.

One witness, Virgilio Llenos, Commissar for Gen. Sebastian Pozas on the Eastern front, said the POUM-controlled division was the Twenty-ninth. Besides arranging an agreement with the enemy, he declared, it left its line and terrorized a village during the May, 1937, uprising in Barcelona and planned to join forces with the Twenty-Eighth Division to occupy Lerida.

The organization, which has been called in some quarters a Trotskyist group, is alleged to have advocated revolution by workers and peasants, to have freely criticized the Popular Front and to have been in communication with German and Italian authorities.

Its career ended with arrest of its leaders shortly after the May, 1937, uprising in Barcelona in which 950 persons were killed and 3,000 wounded.

The trial, which began Oct. 11, was the first treason trial to be open to the public, although only about 50 persons were able to squeeze into the tiny courtroom.

Spanish Phalanx Celebrates

HENDAYE, France (at the Spanish frontier) (AP)—The Spanish Phalanx (Fascist) party observed the fifth anniversary of its founding Oct. 29 while the Civil War which carried it to a share of power in Insurgent territory remained in a stalemate.

Demonstrations in insurgent territory honored the late Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera, who founded the Party Oct. 29, 1933.

Its slogan — "One great, free Spain," is now carried by Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco's State Party, of which the Phalanx is an important unit.

British Wage Rise Affects 2,360,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Altogether 2,360,000 British workers take home fatter pay envelops as a result of wage changes in the first nine months of this year.

Over this period there has been a net increase of £260,000 a week in the wages of these workers, it is revealed in the latest Ministry of Labor figures.

Meanwhile the cost of living index has fallen slightly, the figure on Oct. 1 of this year being 55 per cent above the 1914 base, compared with 58 per cent a year ago.

TO PROVIDE
FOR AN EXPANDING BUSINESS

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States

announces the opening

of its new Policyholders' Service and Collection Division in the

SHAWMUT BANK BUILDING
82 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON

Policyholders are invited to call on Tuesday afternoon, November 1, 1938, or at such time thereafter as may be convenient, to inspect the new offices, and to avail themselves of such of our services as may be consistent with their interest, and pertinent to their life insurance estate.

Hereafter all premiums payable at the Boston Office will be received by cashier F. E. BENNETT *at the new address. Located in the new offices are the*

WILLIAM J. CARTER AGENCY
WILLIAM A. DOWNING AGENCY
ALBERT J. FARNSWORTH AGENCY
and
PAUL F. GORMAN
Divisional Manager, Department of Group Insurance, Group Annuities, and Salary Savings Insurance.

THE FITZHUGH TRAYLOR AGENCY
including the Women's Department, will continue in the Atlantic National Bank Building, 100 Milk Street, Boston.

October 31, 1938

Thomas I. Parkinson
PRESIDENT

Shepard

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence

Foundations by

BIEN JOLIE

to improve your figure!

One-Piece Foundations of beautiful brocades.. 5.00 to 25.00

Girdles Go to All Lengths to mould your figure! ..... 3.50 to 10.00

Bandeaux and Brassieres priced ..... 1.25 to 3.50

Our Expert Corsetieres Assure You Perfect Individual Fit.

Corset Shop — Second Floor

MANCHESTER

Cook with Electricity The Fuel of the Hour

Enjoy Electric Cookery's **exclusive** advantages of Coolness, Cleanliness, Safety, and Better Results. Have your range installed in time for holiday meals.

Public Service Company of New Hampshire

"Refurnish Your Home One Room at a Time"

Buy at Hoitt's and have furniture you will be proud of for many years. We will be glad to assist you.

Deliveries anywhere in N. H.

C. A. HOITT CO.

Valley and Wilson Streets
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

ELECTRICAL Household Equipment

Refrigerators
STOVES
Electric or Gas
Washers

HEINTZMAN CO. Ltd.

195 Yonge St. Elgin 6201

Women Who Appreciate Quality Wear HAND-SEWN SHOES by

Owens & Elmes

LIMITED
151 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Links in Christianity's Chain

Authority of the Church Rose as Roman State Fell: Kings and Courtiers Bowed to Power of the Church and Its Representatives

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-fifth of 56 Articles

When the Roman State as a political entity began to crumble, the authority and power of the Church, as we have seen, was in no small measure enhanced. As the influence of the State lessened, authority of the Church increased. Influx of the various groups of barbarians tended directly to add to the gradual dissolution of the Empire. Its authority was supplanted here and there, as various groups of invaders selected some section of country as their own. But commensurate with the loss of civic authority was the gain in importance of the Church. It was the one institution that was stable enough to withstand the waves of barbarism that were beating down the walls of the great Empire. Organized upon the general plan of the Empire itself, with increasing numbers and rapidly accumulating wealth, the Church forged ahead as an institution until it became, as it seemed, both stable and authoritative in the world's view.

Under these circumstances it is little wonder that kings and courtiers became subservient to the power of the Church and its authorized representatives. In consequence of this situation the Church, perhaps not rapidly but at least surely, became a state within the State. During the early centuries of the Dark Ages a mixture of good purpose and evil was gathered under its aegis. The mass of communicants for the most part was Christian in name rather than in character. They had experienced little of that change of heart, that repentance and reformation which constitute the new birth, that experience which marks the advent of the Christ in human consciousness. They had accepted the letter without the spirit. Many officials of the Church were men of sound character and Christian spirit. Many others used their offices as opportunity for pillage, living riotous and unholy lives.

Carried Farther Afield

Nevertheless, the work of expansion went on. Christianity was carried farther and farther afield by those who, having drunk deeply at this fountain of spiritual inspiration, were willing to sacrifice ease of living, to undergo prolonged hardship, even to risk life itself for the privilege of having part in establishing the Kingdom of Heaven in the outlying regions of the world. It was a revival of the same spirit which sent the redoubtable Paul on his various missionary journeys.

Christians today who have not studied the early history of Christianity have little understanding of the extent of the controversies which arose relative to the teachings of its Founder. Men of great intellectual acumen discussed pro and con such questions as the nature of God, of Jesus, and his relation to God, the position of Mary, the problem of transubstantiation in relation to observance of the Lord's Supper, freedom of will, predestination, and a host of lesser questions.

Settlement of these problems was the occasion for calling the various councils, the first and most important of which was that of Nicaea, called by Emperor Constantine in A. D. 325. It was here that were laid the foundations of doctrines which have stood to the present day. To be sure, there have been important modifications, but the essentials have remained. Historic Christianity has stemmed upon the vine planted in those early days.

Seven General Gatherings

Because the findings arrived at by the Council of Nicaea were not wholly satisfactory as between East and West, other councils were called—seven general gatherings in all—to discuss and determine various aspects of the fundamental truths expounded by the Nazarene. The general result was the adoption of the Apostles' Creed from which has sprung the doctrines of the two great religious bodies of the Christian Church as they are aligned today—the Catholic and Protestant. How the final division came will be a subject for further consideration.

The earliest Apostles' Creed, as developed between A. D. 151 and 170, was probably an adaptation of the words of Jesus spoken to the disciples after his resurrection. "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost" (Matt. 28:19). It read as follows: "I believe in God the Father Almighty; and in Christ Jesus, His only begotten Son, our Lord, who was born of the Holy Spirit and the Virgin Mary, crucified under Pontius Pilate and buried; the third day He rose from the dead, ascended into heaven, being seated at the right hand of the Father, whence He shall come to judge the living and the dead; and in the Holy Spirit, holy church, forgiveness of sins, resurrection of the flesh." (Walker—A History of the Christian Church. P. 61.)

Nicene Creed Amended

Emperor Theodosius, who turned to Christianity in A. D. 380 during a serious illness, substantially promoted the Christian cause. He condemned Arianism and proclaimed that the one necessity of orthodoxy was communion with the Holy See, that is with the Roman Church. In 381, he called a Church Council in Constantinople which amended the original Nicene Creed into what is practically its present form. No doubt the process of change had been under way since 325, but it remained for the Council to give it definite form. The development of the association between Church and State carried on by this Emperor had a lasting effect upon Church history.

The next Council of importance following that at Constantinople was held at Chalcedon in 451. Meantime, Pope Leo I had written a letter to the Bishop of Constantinople in which, in terms that were at once reasonable and devout, he set forth the teachings of the Church relative to many disputed questions. The letter was known as the "Tome of Leo." The Council of Chalcedon accepted this document as a true statement of Christian doctrine, declaring that in Christ the human and divine natures joined without confusion, without change, without separation, without distinction. The Nicene Creed as already developed was also accepted by acclamation by the Council with the declaration: "This is the faith of the Fathers, the faith of the Apostles, we follow it." The result of this Council was to further define the teachings of the Church.

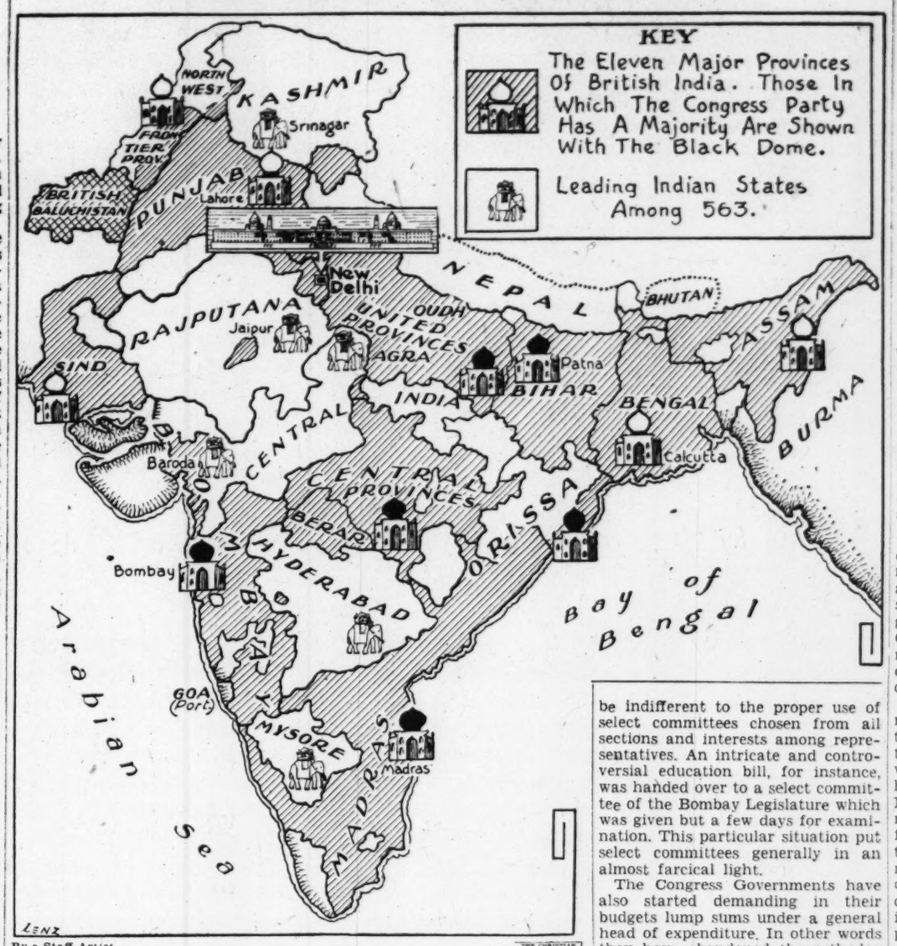
Testament Canon Determined

Amid all the controversies, and there were many, a definite and clarified doctrine was being evolved. Christianity was becoming stabilized as to its interpretations of the New Testament. Another great step of progress was the final determination of the canon of the New Testament. The books that were regarded as most useful in the Christian life, because most nearly representing the teachings of the Founder, were becoming recognized. This led to the adoption of the books of the New Testament as we now have them.

Determination of the canon of the New Testament was the work of church councils assembled at Hippo in A. D. 393, and at Carthage a few years later which gave final approval to the 27 books of the New Testament, already named by Athanasius as most meritorious. Augustine also had a voice in the final determination of the canon, and of the "Charter of the Christian Faith." Several other books were held to for a time, especially "The Shepherd of Hermas" and the "Epistle of Barnabas," as rightly belonging to authoritative Christian literature. But these were finally discarded as uncanonical.

In addition to a settled creed, by the end of the fifth century the organization of the Church was pretty definitely determined. Its episcopacy was established whereby a hierarchy of bishops became its governing authority. Christianity was now, it seemed, well established, both as to its doctrine and polity. It was prepared for the great development which it was destined to undergo in the centuries ahead, but development, however, which was won in the face of tremendous odds.

India Charts Its Charter Gains



By a Staff Artist

Progress of the Constitution

Native states, shown in white, have not yet come under the provisions of the new document. Their inclusion is expected to form one of the next moves to bring it into full operation.

India Under New Constitution: Political 'First Steps' Mounted

Eighteen months of services under that part of India's new Constitution which is already in effect—that is, the part respecting the provincial governments of British India—have given some indication of its prospects of satisfying the people of India and of proving a solution of India's constitutional difficulties. That the new Constitution has passed through its initial stages with a considerable measure of success is shown in a survey of the whole situation by the Monitor's special correspondent, who has just returned from India, in a series of three articles of which this is the first.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is now 18 months since the new Constitution came into force in British India. The period is long enough to justify taking stock of the situation as it is being determined by the Congress Party, the largest and most powerful political element in the country. Where Congress is not in office, Government continues mainly as a matter of administration; where Congress is in office it is a matter of administration plus political strategy aimed at getting more and more power for the Party. The latter aim is regarded as being as important as, if not more important than, the former.

Under the new Constitution the Provinces of India, most of which are as large individually as European countries, were invested with complete self-governing powers except for subjects such as defense and fiscal policy reserved for the Central Administration and except for the over-riding authority of the Provincial Governor in a few restricted spheres.

For nearly 20 years previously the Provinces, under a much more restricted franchise than is now in being, had experienced self-government in a number of matters such as education. The new Constitution is therefore an extension of—not a sudden plunge into—self-government.

In April, 1937, when the Constitution came into force, the Congress Party, which is predominantly Hindu, had swept the field in six Provinces in the preparatory elections. The Party is controlled by an all-India committee and the committee refused to allow the Provincial Parties to take office.

The leaders said that there was no real self-government in the new Constitution, though there might be if the British Government, the Central Government of India, and the Provincial Governors gave evidence that they would act in good faith.

A certain amount of speechmaking went on, but the actual government went on quietly and efficiently and it was evident that Congress leaders were beginning to feel they had overreached themselves. At this point Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi evolved a face-saving formula for the Congress Party which, after a few months, decided after all to take office.

In most of the Provinces controlled by the Party its majority is so large that there is a temptation to wonder whether such a situation is conducive to the healthy growth of democratic traditions. Such growth is essential if the Constitution is to be worked in the spirit in which it was formulated, particularly as the democratic tradition is not naturally part of the general tradition in India.

A numerically weak opposition has tended so far to prompt Governments dominated by the Congress to bring in a shoal of bills not adequately examined beforehand and to be indifferent to the proper use of select committees chosen from all sections and interests among representatives. An intricate and controversial education bill, for instance, was handed over to a select committee of the Bombay Legislature which was given but a few days for examination. This particular situation put select committees generally in an almost farcical light.

The Congress Governments have also started demanding in their budgets lump sums under a general head of expenditure. In other words they have abandoned the orthodox parliamentary practice of specifying the particular service and particular items in that service for which money is demanded.

With the Congress Party predominantly Hindu the Opposition in Congress-governed Provinces is non-Congress and that means non-Hindu. This alignment throws into relief those caste and communal differences which hinder indefinitely the emergence of the democratic tradition. Communal differences are also being exacerbated by the policy adopted by Congress Governments in giving representation in the Governments to non-Hindu elements. Moslem adherents to Congress from the 70,000,000 Moslems in India are insignificant numerically and in status. But the Congress Governments have brought into the individual cabinets only one or two of these unrepresentative Moslems.

Moslems generally affect to show almost a contempt for Congress governments so that the integration of Indian society to form a nation is scarcely being facilitated. The non-Hindu elements in Indian society, which attached considerable importance in the early stages of discussion, to the powers of the Governor to safeguard their position are also a little worried by the "crises" sometimes brought about by Congress governments to see whether the Governors would interfere with measures that appeared to encroach upon the Governor's sphere of responsibilities.

Thus far the Congress Governments have reason to be satisfied on the whole with the results of these tests. Critics of the new Constitution were particularly fearful about the handing over of law and order to Ministers representing the electorate. It was said that communal differences would make the fair use of this power impossible and would make for constant suspicion and discord. Except in a few individual cases there has been little delay in invoking the power. It has been used promptly to deal with riots and against potential trouble incipient in industrial strikes.

So far as the situation of British officials in India is concerned Congress Ministers themselves have paid tribute to the sympathetic assistance received from them, though there is evidence of occasional pinpricking by Ministers.

One important feature of the political situation in India is the lack of freedom enjoyed by the individual Congress Governments to deal with individual Provincial problems. The Governments are controlled by the Central Congress Working Committee, so that critics point to the fact that Government responsibility is not to the electors but to this Committee.

But time will show whether this control will continue. It seems to be dictated by the desire to enhance the power of Congress with a view to getting the maximum influence in the eventual Federal Government.

Federation, though delayed by strong opposition, is the next step in India's political evolution and is an essential section of the constitutional scheme. Federation may alter the emphasis on some present aspects of Indian political procedure.

Young Trout Get Airplane Ride To New Home in Montana Lakes

HELENA, Mont. (AP)—It's cheaper to give fish an airplane ride than a horseback ride, Montana trout authorities have found.

No gag, the comparative cost study was made by state and federal fishery officials and sportsmen because each year Montana has to see that thousands of fingerling trout are planted in remote lakes in rugged, mountainous areas.

In the past that has meant numerous pack trips to carry the young trout, one and a half to three inches long, from hatcheries to the lakes.

In future, because airplanes can do the work more quickly and cheaply, the trout probably will flutter into the remote lakes from airplanes, John Schofield, State Superintendent of Fisheries, said.

Describing the tests recently made at Lake Elmo, near Billings, Mr. Schofield said the first two plants were made with "bombs," metal containers three feet long, pointed at one end and open at the other.

But the "bombs" fell at an angle and dropped faster than the water and the fish, he said.

Metal ice cream cans, capped, were tried next, but these struck the water with such force they flattened, and the fish were stunned.

Finally the aviators who volunteered their aid tried just pouring the fish from the plane windows. This was the best method.

Mr. Schofield said the fish fell like leaves. Their fluttering apparently broke the speed of their fall, and when they hit the water they swam about as spryly as ever. Some fell by mistake on the beach, but even three-fourths of these escaped injury, he said.

A one-day airplane flight, costing about $100, can plant as many fish as 15 or 20 one-day pack trips, each costing about $20, Mr. Schofield said. He estimated the loss of trout on a pack trip at 15 per cent, and the loss in airplane plantings at 20 per cent.

Appointed postmaster-general of the American Colonies in 1753, Benjamin Franklin improved the service between New York and Philadelphia from one to three deliveries per week.

Whether you come to Philadelphia and the Benjamin Franklin once a week or once a year, you'll find us always on the alert to make any possible improvement in our service. 1200 rooms with bath. Moderate rates. Convenient downtown location.

Be sure to include historic Philadelphia on your trip to New York World's Fair.

A GREAT NAME · A GREAT HOTEL
THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
PHILADELPHIA'S FOREMOST HOTEL
SAMUEL BARLEY, Managing Director

NEW WAY TO LACE SHOES GIVES AMAZING COMFORT, CONVENIENCE

SHOES are laced but once, permanently. No more lacing or un-lacing. No more bows to tie. Single lace anchored in bottom eyelet. Held securely in top eyelet with adjustable fastener. Sturdy elastic fabric, holds snug without tension but stretches freely with every movement of foot. Neat, comfortable, convenient, durable, economical. Shoe pulls on or off like a slipper. Flex-O-Lace is new and will be sold thru dealers when distribution is established. Don't wait till your dealer gets them. Send today 25c for the flat lace or 15c for the round. Try it on our money back guarantee. Specify Black, White or Brown. Address FLEX-O-LACE INC., 307 N. MICHIGAN AVE., DEPT. 21, CHICAGO.

Wisconsin Study Puts Doubt On Water-Power Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Further light is thrown on the issue of hydro versus steam electric power generation by the findings of a group of utility engineers here. The Wisconsin Utilities Association, sponsor of the extensive survey, concludes from the facts that the feasibility of more large-scale water power developments in the State is questionable.

The survey covered power production, transmission and substation facilities of the electric utility industry of Wisconsin. The report of this group of utility companies and public service corporations embraces two heavy volumes and approximately 350 pages of data, maps, and explanation.

"It appears that hydro-electric power values are depreciating," the report declares. "The time may never come when the economic prominence of hydro-electric power will again be recognized, except in a few of the more favorable sites, and then under favorable local conditions."

Question of Cost

Regarding Wisconsin, the report says, "it is doubtful if any undeveloped sites in the State will ever warrant development expenditures based on the transmission of the entire output to distant markets half way or more across the State."

The reason for the decline in the desirability of water power development, according to the survey, is "that the present supply of usable coal in this country will last for nearly 4,000 years, allowing for the consumptive load growths, and for more than 2,000 years if adjustment is made for the shift to the use of coal because of the possible exhaustion of gas and oil resources."

A "rather definite conclusion" was reached by the report that "only a very few of the more favorable sites will warrant further detailed study."

A report issued in 1929 by Adolph Kanneberg of the Wisconsin Railroad Commission seems to substantiate the conclusions of the recent utility survey.

New Fuel Sources

"The future of the value of water power is open to speculation," he says. "As sources of fuel become exhausted, there may be increasing dependence upon water power, but on the other hand new sources of fuel and new sources of power may be discovered."

Steam electric generating plants are the main source of power in Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Utilities Association survey points out. In the southeastern part of the State steam plants are almost the "sole source" of electric power supply, it adds. Next come hydroplants.

Forecasting the years to come, the survey says, "A forecast of the requirements for electrical power of Wisconsin utilities in the next 10 years indicates that the requirements for electrical energy in 1946 will be about double what it was in 1936.

"While undeveloped hydroelectric sites are still available, such sites would not provide sufficient capacity to take care of future load growth in the State. With most of the best hydroelectric sites developed for power generation, it becomes increasingly difficult to justify hydroelectric plants in competition with steam electric power."

Costs Compared

The cost of a hydroelectric plant, according to the report, is often two to three times that of a steam-electric plant. The report pointed out that "this comparison is exclusive of charging the hydroelectric capacity with investment in fuel burning reserve capacity to firm up its output." This statement is in reference to dry seasons when, the report says, the flow of Wisconsin rivers is lessened and thus the power supply is deficient.

"A study of the proximity of areas of the State with undeveloped hydro-power sites," the survey continues, "and population centers with probable markets, indicates that these two areas are in most cases quite distant from each other."

CRUISE LINERS ACADIA AND SAINT JOHN AGAIN IN THE DAILY SERVICE TO

THE summer Bermuda cruise season proved the great popularity of these two luxury liners. Now they will operate on the restful water route between Boston and New York.

This means that when you go to New York you may enjoy the comforts and amusements en route which only such modern liners can provide. Sea views from warm, glass-enclosed decks. Savory dishes served good and hot. Sound pictures, dancing, etc. Your stateroom provides the comforts of a bedroom at home—reading lamps, hot and cold running water, a telephone; and many have closet space, private bathing facilities, and real, soft, roomy beds. Why not make your next New York trip an overnight *cruise*? Staterooms for as little as $1. Will accommodate 1 or 2 persons.

THE ONLY DAILY, DIRECT, OVERNIGHT SHELTERED ALL-WATER ROUTE TO NEW YORK VIA THE CAPE COD CANAL AND LONG ISLAND SOUND

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

• 78 Boylston Street (Little Building), Telephone LIberty 3830; 80 Franklin Street, LIberty 5586; India Wharf, HANcock 1700.

REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Approved by dentists and used by countless families

Revelation Tooth Powder is recognized as a pleasant... safe and positive cleanser.

On sale at all drug counters; also trial size at 10c stores.

AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO. SAN FRANCISCO

Good Housekeeping Bureau

To Car Owners Who Believe Car Insurance Costs Too Much

● READ ABOUT THIS MONEY-SAVING PLAN FOR CAREFUL DRIVERS

IF YOU have a good driving record, you can secure car insurance at lower cost.

Along with 160,000 responsible car owners, you can *earn* a saving on your car insurance—through Liberty Mutual's plan for careful drivers. Here is the way the plan operates for your benefit:

1. You do not have to pay for as many costly accidents caused by reckless drivers, because we select policyholders with great care. Our accident *losses* are fewer.

2. You do not have to pay as much to buy or renew your policy. Liberty Mutual sells direct through full-time, salaried representatives. Our *expenses* of doing business are much lower.

3. You share in the savings which result from lower *losses* and *expenses* in the form of cash dividends which reduce the cost of your insurance. Liberty Mutual has returned more than $60,000,000 in dividends to its policyholders. These dividends have amounted to at least 20% of premiums every year for 26 years.

SECURITY

Because it has lower losses and expenses, Liberty Mutual has become the largest, strongest company of its kind. Assets, $62,099,202; Liabilities, $47,623,538; Special Reserves, $5,594,000; Surplus, $8,881,664 (June 30, 1938). These resources are your assurance of full protection.

CLAIMS SERVICE

Because of its great resources, Liberty Mutual has built an organization of more than 500 skilled claims investigators and adjusters. These men are available when and where you need them. No company is better equipped to save you from the worry, bother and legal expense which usually accompany even minor accidents. As a policyholder your savings, your income and your home will be fully safeguarded against the constant risks of automobile ownership and operation.

SEND COUPON BELOW* FOR FREE BOOKLET

Mail the coupon in the lower right-hand corner of this advertisement for our new 20-page illustrated booklet. This booklet explains the Liberty Mutual Plan, shows how 160,000 careful drivers are saving money, tells how you can qualify, describes our easy partial payment plan. With your copy we will send an estimate of the saving you may make. No cost or obligation. Mail coupon *today*.

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Home Office: Boston
73 Branch Offices in principal cities from coast to coast
LIBERTY MUTUAL also writes Workmen's Compensation, General Liability, Burglary and Robbery, Forgery and Fidelity Bonds for manufacturers, merchants and individuals. All forms of Fire Insurance written through United Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE at LOWER COST for Careful Drivers

* Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.
175 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass.
Without obligation, please send me free booklet which shows how careful drivers can save on car insurance. CSM 10-31
Name
Business Address
Town where car is kept
Make of Car ... No. of Cyls
Body Type ... Model No. ... Year

Lehman Back in New York City As Dewey Dashes Back Up-State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—New York State's crucial governorship campaign verged on New York City today as Gov. Herbert H. Lehman ended his up-state canvass to begin his hustings wind-up in Madison Square Garden tonight and Thomas E. Dewey, his Republican opponent, entrained for a final up-state dash that will return him to the deciding down-state area on Wednesday.

The Governor has held to a steady penetration north of the New York City line for more than a week. Invariably well-received as an executive whose administrative record is acclaimed in both conservative and liberal camps, Mr. Lehman is anything but a rabble-rouser, but wins unfailing attentiveness as he talks of his six years' stewardship and pledges his continued concern in upholding the welfare of the Commonwealth.

A final thrust at Buffalo on Saturday night carried the Governor's fight for re-election into western New York and the chief of the up-state industrial centers with a blast at Mr. Dewey's charge that he was only the front for a corrupt political "monopoly" and that when a party has been in power for 16 years, it was time to find out "what is going on behind the scenes."

The Democratic Party had maintained a "monopoly" on the Governor's chair, Governor Lehman said, because it had given the State "clean, efficient, economical and progressive government," whereas Mr. Dewey was the candidate of a party which had "consistently adhered to a repudiated theory of government that would subject the great masses of socially and economically weaker individuals to the evils of exploitation."

Striking out at the picture of Democratic machine corruption which is the heart of the Dewey campaign, the Governor made the inside story of the year-old inquiry of Buffalo civic affairs a premier illustration that corrupt politics was no less existent in Republican strongholds.

Even as he had superseded the Tammany prosecutor in New York County with Mr. Dewey three years ago to clear up the situation there, the Governor recalled that he had forced the appointment of Frank G. Raichle as special prosecutor in Buffalo, with the threat that otherwise he would remove Erie County's Republican District Attorney, Leo J. Hagerty. This inquiry has led to the conviction of 13 city officials and employees and charges against 17 others.

"I have vigorously enforced the law in this State on every part of the State," he added. "I have promptly and fearlessly attacked any lawlessness or corruption."

Governor Lehman, who has kept his eyes on local issues save to call for the election of Democratic Senators and Representatives, "to strengthen the hands of our great President in his humane legislation," has made Mr. Dewey's "ignorance" of state affairs and his "running away" from his four-year district attorneyship tenure to which he was elected last year major points of attack. Typical of this was his indignant exception before a mass meeting at Batavia to Mr. Dewey's discussion of state farm problems as "wisecracking" on his $2,000,000,000 industry in New York without "sympathy or knowledge of the State's farming problem."

Scorns "Wisecracking"

"I might indulge in wisecracking if I were a candidate for an unimportant local office," Governor Lehman commented, "but I do not believe the people of the State wish their candidates to dispose of the important issues in such a manner."

Mr. Dewey, visualized by his party, if elected Governor, as a leading contender for the next Republican nomination for President, is centering his campaign primarily on his success as an investigator and prosecutor of racketeers which has brought him nation-wide favorable publicity.

Essentially he has sought to project himself as a liberal at the head of a "new" Republican Party, and his reluctance to attack the New Deal more vigorously has attracted neither approval nor funds from the Party's conservative element. Under prodding, he has criticized New Deal efforts to effect needed reforms as a failure in method to bring about reduction in unemployment and as wasteful of public funds, there has been no flocking of labor to his camp, and the extent of the independent vote he will attract remains to be seen.

He is finding his chief audience appeal in his charges of corruption against the Democratic Party, since this bears directly upon his reputation as a racket-busting prosecutor. His rallies cheer loudest when he talks of this specialty and are least responsive when he embarks upon analysis of the problems of State administration.

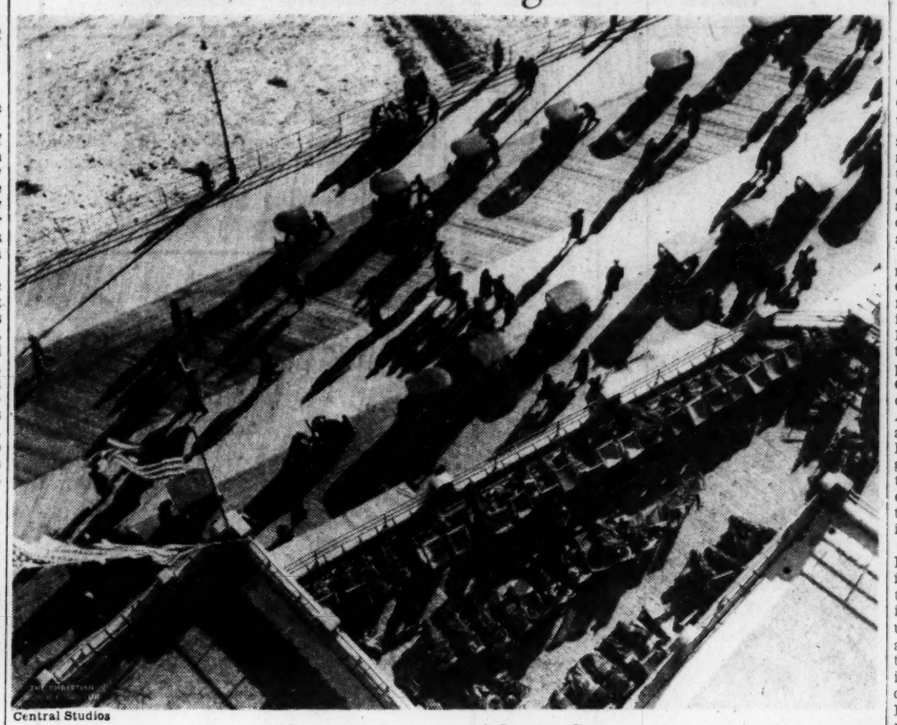
"Proof" of Dewey Victory?

Meanwhile, the forecast of James A. Farley, Democratic National and State Chairman, that the New York Governorship race would be a Lehman victory by at least 350,000, was seen by Republican National Committeeman Kenneth F. Simpson as proof that Mr. Dewey would win.

Mr. Farley has been overly optimistic by 730,000 votes in his estimate for the 1936 New York Governorship election, Mr. Simpson said, and in his Democratic victory estimates of returns in the 1937 mayoralty election which swept Mayor La Guardia back into office.

The Farley prediction of a Lehman victory this year, Mr. Simpson declared, meant a Dewey plurality of from 25,000 to 380,000 votes.

Indian Summer Along the Atlantic



Central Studios

Autumn Scene at Atlantic City

The famous boardwalk keeps up its popularity, although the crowds are not as large as in the summer. Strollers and riders in the rolling chairs are moving slowly up and down the ocean promenade. In the foreground one can see a section of the hotel sundecks, with a large number of guests taking their leisure in the warmth of the rays from the skies over the New Jersey coast.

U. S. Protests On Trade Curbs Pushed in China

(Continued from Page 1)

and producers on the sales front for their products."

A statement issued by the Shanghai American Association in conjunction with the Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce said that unless such a reply was forthcoming soon they hoped the United States would "promptly bring pressure on Japan to insure cessation of Japanese discrimination against American trade and cultural efforts in China."

"Failure now to secure correction of Japanese abuses of long-established treaty rights in China," the statement said, "is likely to encourage the Japanese to further monopolistic encroachments and eventually bring conflict with the United States."

To Oust Americans

Referring to American missionary endeavor in China, the statement went on:

"Continued Japanese destruction of American mission property, including churches, hospitals and schools, by air bombs, and the Japanese armies' refusal to relinquish occupied properties constitute an attempt to nullify 100 years of American cultural efforts in China."

Shanghai Americans said Japan "already is implementing a program designed to oust American business from China."

Chinese advices said Chungking, the center of Chinese resistance to invasion now that Hankow had been lost, received messages from all over the nation which demanded resistance and rejection of peace proposals.

Chinese in Shanghai called rumors that the Chinese had made peace overtures a Japanese "maneuver aimed at weakening the will of China to resist."

They said the National Government was not interested in peace proposals of "the shadow governments" of Peiping and Nanking —Japanese sponsored regimes.

President Sees Rail Heads

(Continued from Page 1)

up, as the basis for further Treasury loans on a large scale.

Rumors that Mr. Roosevelt was preparing immediately to float the carriers over the present wage difficulties with a flood of Federal credit received no confirmation today, and were widely discounted. The fact seems to be that the Administration feels the carriers made a mistake in their demand for a wage cut, and that its impression has been confirmed by the finding of the three-man Stacy-Landis-Millis Board.

It is recalled here that Congress was on the point of extending financial aid to the carriers last spring, at the recommendation of the President. When the railroads announced their intention of making a 15 per cent wage cut, however, the remedial legislation was dropped.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, who is credited with knowing more about the carriers than any other man in Congress, opposed such legislation with a wage-cut in the offing, and Mr. Roosevelt did not press it. Instead, he brought leaders of the railway management and the workers together in the hope that they would make a joint study of basic difficulties, and make sweeping recommendations. This study was put aside as the wage-cut controversy became acute. There is strong likelihood that it will now be revived.

Rail Wage Cut Barred

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Emergency Railroad Investigating Board recommended today that the Nation's railroads withdraw their demand for a 15 per cent reduction in rail wages.

In a report to President Roosevelt, the Board said the carriers should "withdraw and cancel" notices they had sent out that the reduction would be made.

The Board, appointed by President Roosevelt in September to investigate the rail wage dispute, said that wages of railway labor "are not high even as compared with wages in other comparable industries."

In a summary of its lengthy opinion on the wage situation, the Board added: "A wage reduction in the railroad industry would run counter to the trend of wage rates in industry generally."

The wage dispute arose when carriers served notice they would impose a 15 per cent wage cut. Railroad labor brotherhoods voted to strike rather than accept it.

Mr. Roosevelt, acting under provisions of the Railway Labor Act, appointed the three man fact-finding Board, composed of Chief Justice Walter P. Stacy, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, Prof. Harry A. Millis of the University of Chicago, and James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School.

Members of the board presented the report to Mr. Roosevelt personally.

Summary of Findings Of Emergency Board

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 29

Following is a summary of the report made to President Roosevelt by the Railroad Fact-Finding Board:

1. Wages of railway labor are not high even as compared with wages in other comparable industries.

2. A horizontal reduction of wages on a national scale would not meet the financial emergency of the industry, since the savings would not be distributed merely to the needy roads.

3. A wage reduction in the railroad industry would run counter to the trend of wage rates in industry generally.

4. The financial distress of the carriers which has obtained since October 1937 when the last wage increases were granted, is as yet a short-term situation. As such, it cannot be regarded as grounds for a wage reduction especially in view of present indications of an improvement in the business of the carriers.

5. In the light of these findings, the Board concludes that the proposal of the carriers for a reduction of the wages of railway labor should not be pressed and recommends that the carriers withdraw and cancel the notices which would put such a reduction into operation as of December 1, 1938.

Japanese Gain in South China

CANTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The inland port of Wuchow, gateway to Kwangsi Province, was being evacuated today under pressure of Japanese aerial bombardments which were believed to be a prelude to a Japanese drive in that direction.

Wuchow, 125 miles west of Canton and terminus for ocean-going vessels on the West River, is a large trading center and distributing point for Northern Kwangsi, souther Hunan and Kweichow Provinces.

The Japanese also were driving northward from Canton. Chinese acknowledged the invaders had captured Kwangmoon, about 80 miles north of the fallen metropolis, but said 300 Japanese had been killed northeast of Tsungfa, about 50 miles from Canton.

Japanese warplanes were intensively bombing Tsingyun, 45 miles north of Canton, and Yuyuan, 70 miles farther to the north. Chinese said 34 grade school pupils were killed at Yuyuan.

Large forces of Chinese peasant militia were reported to have been massed along the west and north rivers, definitely checking Japanese advance forces near Tsingyun. Foreign military observers, however, expressed the belief the resistance still was irregular and disorganized.

Canton continued deserted eight days after the Japanese occupation and there were no signs that the populace intended to return immediately. Sporadic rifle and machine-gun fire still could be heard as Japanese soldiers pursued looters.

The Provincial Capital, moved from Canton, was established at Linshien. General Wu Teh-chen, Governor of Kwangtung, sent a message to all foreign consuls in Canton stating his Government still was functioning in all departments and asking them not to recognize any "puppet" government which may be installed.

[A Domei, Japanese news agency, dispatch from Canton said Katsuo Okazaki, newly appointed Japanese consul for Canton, had arrived there by air from Formosa.]

U. S. Courier Searched

HANKOW, Oct. 31 (AP)—Tightening of Japanese military restrictions in Hankow resulted in incidents today which led to protests from United States and British authorities, but amicable settlements were reached.

The United States protest was made when a uniformed United States Naval messenger was searched by Japanese sentries while acting as courier between the American Consulate and the Gunboat Luzon.

A similar incident involving British sailors brought a British protest.

Japanese troops fromally assumed police duties involving protection of foreign lives and property in Hankow Oct. 29 after an exchange of courtesies with British and American Naval landing units.

Brazilian Leaders Reported for Exile

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 31 (AP)—Dispatches from Rio de Janeiro said this week end that former President Bernardes and five other Brazilian leaders who opposed President Vargas would quit their native land shortly for Portugal.

The incomplete dispatches were delayed 24 hours by censorship and later efforts to obtain direct official word from Rio de Janeiro explaining the sudden departure of the men drew no response. All of the group had actively opposed the Vargas administration prior to the presidential coup last Nov. 10 by which he assumed broad powers to rule Brazil.

Besides Señor Bernardes, who served as President of Brazil from 1922 to 1926, they were Octavio Mangabeira, ex-Foreign Minister; Lindolpho Collor, ex-Minister of Labor; Armando de Salles Oliveira, former Governor of Sao Paulo and one of the presidential candidates in the 1937 race cut short by Vargas' coup; Mario Brant, ex-President of the Banco do Brazil, the nation's leading credit institution; and Julio de Mesquita Filho, publisher of O Estado de Sao Paulo one of the largest and most influential newspapers in Brazil.

Japanese Salesmen Already in Hankow

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Oct. 31

As evidence of the closeness with which Japanese trade follows military conquests, a salesman for Japanese typewriters reached Hankow almost with the flag, and started taking orders.

An active sales campaign for Japanese beer resulted in the unloading of 2,000 cases on the Hankow Bund within three days of the city's fall.

Cardenas Retains Hold on Army and Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Mexico for the Mexicans"

Tenth of a Series on President Cardenas and the Current Crisis in His Reform Administration.

MEXICO, D. F.—No single phase of the Cardenas Administration has demonstrated the strong hold which the President has upon all of his subordinates so clearly as his manipulation of the opposing forces of the Army and Labor. In this delicate juggling he has proved himself a master of political technique and of the ancient craftsmanship of balancing one group against another.

The Army is, traditionally, the most powerful force in Mexican Government. It has, until recently, represented the one highly organized class and the one from which Mexico's leading men have come. Of the five important presidents in the past 28 years—Diaz, Carranza, Obregon, Calles, and Cardenas—only Carranza was not a general. And it was a truism in Mexican affairs, during the decades of revolution, that "as the Army goes, so goes the Government." The militarists could make or break Presidents overnight and it was only their support which kept any man in power.

Since General Cardenas became President in 1934 the chief favoritism has gone to labor. Believing that the only way for workers to improve their state was through union organization, he has acted as a benevolent patron of labor and the interpretation of labor law during the Administration has been consistently in favor of the worker. He has made many public statements in favor of union organization and the worker's demand for his rights.

Labor Gains in Power

Labor during these years has been synonymous with the Confederation of Mexican Labor (CTM) the powerful group which rose to prominence under the Cardenas patronage. It is headed by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, its General Secretary, and his name is synonymous throughout Mexico with "labor leader."

The CTM has taken an aggressive part in Mexican affairs, economic, social and political, and has been thought by all conservative groups to have acquired undue power. Its policies in modest terms can be described as extremely liberal. Its enemies call them "radical" and "red."

The emergence of this new left wing force in national affairs was bound to clash with the conservative army dominance and it has. The conflict has never been open, due to the iron hand of Cardenas keeping both in line, but underneath the surface declarations of amity between the two groups is concealed an essential opposition and smouldering resentment.

The first time that the Army came into the world spotlight during the Cardenas regime was when the President quashed the abortive revolt of Gen. Saturnino Cedillo last spring. The quick action of the Army at that time was a decisive factor in national affairs; had it deserted President Cardenas and gone over to General Cedillo, Mexican history would have been written differently.

Dependence on Army

Apparently recognizing fully his dependence upon the Army, at a time when the nation is restless and financially unstable, President Cardenas has since shown greater favors to the militarists and they have emerged from a comparative obscurity to take a more prominent place in recent developments. As they have emerged the attacks upon Señor Lombardo Toledano and Labor have been more open.

There is a saying in Mexico that—

"El que va a la Villa
Pierde su silla—"

Translated, it means, "He who goes even to the Villa (of Guadalupe, which is near by), loses his position." It was highly applicable to the departure of Señor Lombardo Toledano for Oslo and Geneva in the late spring for it was during his absence that the attacks against him were launched.

While he was away the CTM-sponsored bill for the unionization of civil service employees was brought up in the Chamber of Deputies. After violent debate between Army and Labor blocs in the Chamber, the bill was emasculated through the deletion of the right to strike, and sent to the Senate. This marked a major defeat for Señor Lombardo Toledano and when he returned to New York he lashed back at the Army group with a remark which may mark a turning point in Mexican history.

"So long as an army mule is allotted four pesos daily and a peon earns only one, there will be no social justice in Mexico," he is reported to have said at a labor meeting in New York City. He later denied the remark but the United Press, which reported it, insists upon its accuracy.

Assailed by Army

It was the first time that this astute leader had ever laid himself open to attack from the Army group and the militarists, seizing upon his implication of graft in forage for animals, loosed a barrage of invective against him. The conservative press used the army mule story as the material for jokes, cartoons, and editorials and for the first time Señor Lombardo Toledano was "put on the spot" politically.

His plans for returning triumphantly to Mexico, arriving at the airport and entering through files of his militarized workers, was quashed by an order, reported to be from Gen. Manuel Avila Comacho, Minister of National Defense, refusing to permit the demonstration. Accordingly he came into Mexico City in the middle of the night and had to be content with speaking from the blacony of CTM headquarters next day.

The labor leader struck back at the press which had ridiculed him with the army mule story by calling a manifestation against the "reactionary press." It was announced that 100,000 workers would appear but only 25,000 turned up. More significantly President Cardenas failed to appear that day at the National Palace, in front of which the demonstration was held.

Army Puts Up Curb

Another sore point to the militarists was that the militarized workers brigades twice played the "March of Honor" for Señor Lombardo Toledano, when it is supposed to be played only for the President or for a military hero. When this was done a second time a crisp order was sent out by the Minister of National Defense abolishing the use of army music by labor or other organizations except for national holidays.

All of this attack has been indirect but it reveals the underlying temper of the Army group in its relations to labor. For a brief time it appeared that labor was definitely on the defensive but two recent developments have again added to its prestige.

The first of these was the successful Congress at which was formed the Latin American Confederation of Labor, of which Señor Lombardo Toledano was elected President. Through the attendance of such international figures as Leon Jouhaux of France and John L. Lewis of the United States the Congress attained great recognition and placed the Mexican leader high in the ranks of the world labor for the first time.

The second victory best illustrates the Cardenas technique of playing one faction against another. It was centered upon the Civil Service Bill which was approved intact by the Senate and returned to the Chamber of Deputies. Just as Army and Labor blocs were preparing again for a fight over the measure, President Cardenas called both into conference and ordered them to cease their quarreling.

Victory for Labor

They returned to the Chamber and, under orders from the President, the bill was passed with the strike provision remaining, thereby giving a clear-cut victory to labor. The Army compensation was to receive control of all of the committees for the present session. Each group resented the concession made to the other and CTM leaders said that they would yet wrest committee control from the Army deputies.

Again a surprise move from President Cardenas has altered the state of affairs. Great alarm was felt immediately after the passage of the bill since, it having been sponsored by the CTM, it was assumed that the CTM would gain control of the government employees' union and, through its right to strike, hold virtual control over the Government.

To check such a development, a week after the bill was passed President Cardenas called representatives of the Government employees into conference and told them that they should hold a convention in October for the purpose of organizing and establishing co-operation. Then he advised them that they should "not be affiliated with any central labor organization," but remain an independent union.

Once again the system of checks and balances has been used by the President to keep two ambitious groups in hand. He depends upon both groups for his support, but if the occasion should arrise to force him to choose between them it is probable that he, like many Mexican Presidents before him, would find his most important backing in the Army. It is also apparent that should internal troubles arise in Mexico the two opposing forces would most likely be the Army and Labor.

Husking Champions From 10 States Ready to Match Skill for U. S. Honors

SIOUX FALLS, S. D. (AP)—Dedicated in a brief ceremony Oct. 30, a 60-acre field of hybrid corn stands ready for a score of the nation's top-ranking cornhuskers whose flashing hands will seek to tear down a record of three years' standing in the country's most grueling amateur sport event next Thursday.

Under armed guard day and night for the past month, the level field, 22 miles north of here, was given its final official inspection and pronounced ready for the starting gun in the bangboard battle which will pit 10 State champions and their runners-up in an 80-minute fight for national honors.

In expectation of a crowd ranging anywhere from 30,000 to 140,000, a tented city to accommodate their needs already is spread over 1,300 acres adjacent to the battleground, housing restaurant concessions, state resource exhibits, wire communication facilities and other necessary installations.

Among the attractions arranged for the pre-battle visitors who began thronging the area today was a miniature Indian village inhabited by a score of Sioux from the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, known as the "most native" tribesmen in the United States.

Another attraction for the thousands of spectators at the contest, the fifteenth annual one, will be "husking queens" from 18 counties in South Dakota, chosen to compete for the title of national queen who will be selected by the contestants on the eve of the battle. A banquet, followed by a ball, will mark the election.

Among the entrants who come from as far east as Pennsylvania and as far south as Kansas, is Ray Hanson, Bingham Lake, Minn., who won the title last year by husking a net of 21.38 bushels in a rainstorm. Mr. Hanson's mark is nearly 20 bushels less than the 41.25 all-time mark made by Elmer Carlson, Audubon, Iowa, in 1935.

Marseilles Inquiry Asked in Big Fire

MARSEILLES, France, Oct. 31 (AP)—A session of the Municipal Council of Marseilles was asked to investigate the fire which swept through the commercial district of the city on Friday. In urging Mayor Henri Tasso to summon the Council, conservative politicians charged the administration failed to provide sufficient fire-fighting equipment.

Police announced yesterday that there were 73 known fatalities.

The Radical-Socialist Congress, in session at the time of the fire, donated 100,000 francs (about $2,600) for relief of families of the victims.

British Cabinet Meets

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today met his full cabinet to draft his program for a Parliament session beginning tomorrow which may see broad changes in British home policy and diplomacy. He presided at a meeting of the "Inner Cabinet" before the full ministerial session convened.

LONDON, N. W.
STANLEY J. LEE
LEADING DRAPERS
Soft Goods.
Lingerie.
Millinery.
Gloves.
Loose Covers.
81/83 Brent Street, HENDON
Phone HENdon 3311/12
127/139 Station Road, EDGWARE
Phone EDGware 0252/3

TTR
TWIN TRIX RAILWAYS
HORNBY TRAINS. MECCANO
EVERYTHING FOR BOYS
from
T. Arnold Bennett
(Photographic Dealer)
97, HIGH STREET
BROMLEY, KENT
'Phone Rav. 0038
KODAK, ZEISS, ENSIGN, LEICA AND ALL CAMERAS
EVERYTHING PHOTOGRAPHIC
EVERYTHING FOR HOME MOVIES

LONDON
That
Evening Frock
with colour revived and style renewed, can still be a favourite when Dry Cleaned by the
Cathkin Cleaners
Putney Bridge Road, S. W. 15.
Tel. PUTney 0045-6

Delicate Air
There is a new look to the woman of Autumn, 1938. Tiny head, upswept hair, perched comb — these are the revolutionary theories. So put them in practice. Our Hairdressing Salon will sweep-up your hair. And remember that our manicurists are just as clever as our hairdressers.
Harvey Nichols and Co., Ltd., Knightsbridge, S.W.1
Harvey Nichols of Knightsbridge

LOOK IN
and get what you want at
TACON'S MAN'S SHOP
J. W. TACON, Shirtmaker and Hosier
275-277, HIGH HOLBORN, W. C. 1.
TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 3522

TO KEEP YOUR CLOTHES IN PERFECT CONDITION CONSULT
S.L.
DRY CLEANING & DYEING SERVICE
10, OLD TOWN, CLAPHAM, S.W.4.
'PHONE: MACAULAY 2959
PROMPT COLLECTION • QUALITY WORKMANSHIP. REASONABLE CHARGES.
BRANCH OFFICES THROUGHOUT LONDON

LUCKSTONE TOILET PREPARATIONS
impart an unusual sense of fragrance and freshness
Price List from
The Luckstone Company, Ltd.
1 High Street
Marylebone, London, W. 1., Eng.

DONALD J. DONOVAN
PHOTOGRAPHER OF CHILDREN
— SOMETIMES GROWN-UPS —
PORTRAITS ARE SUPPLIED AT 10/6 AND 21/- EACH SUBJECT TO A MINIMUM ORDER OF ONE GUINEA
67, GEORGE STREET,
PORTMAN SQUARE, W.1.
phone - WELBECK 4241
MY WORK IS MY HOBBY

BOOKS from LONDON
J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd. Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, the best books on every subject, scarce books and first editions, fine binding, foreign books, children's books.
ST. PAUL FROM THE TRENCHES
by Gerald Warre Cornish
Price 3/6. On sale at
BUMPUS

LONDON

MESSAGE TO YOUR READERS
Have Your FURS remodelled by
LUBIN'S
COURT FURRIER
28 Baker Street, W. 1 Welbeck 8645
Furs Taken in Part Exchange

INCREASE
Your business
by means of intelligent Advertising. For all forms of Publicity — Folders, Booklets, Sales Letters, Press Advertising, etc., get in touch with
HESLOCK LTD.
REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS - ADVERTISING
5 ST. PAUL'S ST., LEEDS, 1 PHONE 30447/9

JOHN GARLICK (1910) Ltd.
43 SLOANE STREET, LONDON, S. W. 1
Telephone Sloane 9234
CANDAHAR WORKS,
CANDAHAR ROAD, BATTERSEA, S. W. 11
Telephone Battersea 6640
BUILDERS DECORATORS
Builders of the new high-class residences at Chelsea Square, Chelsea

RUSSELL & BROMLEY
EXCLUSIVE HIGH GRADE SHOES
Branches at:
Bedford, Broadstairs, Bromley, Chichester, Clacton, Croydon, Ealing, Eastbourne, Guildford, Herne Bay, Leytonstone, Margate, St. Leonards, Sevenoaks, Southampton, Streatham, Torquay, Tunbridge, Wells, etc.

Cobblestone and Quorn

VARSITY MARMALADE

The New Breakfast Treat!

Made in Co. Dublin by Lamb Bros. (Dublin) Ltd.

Barkers NEW COLLECTION OF COATS

comprises a particularly wide variety of styles . . . fabrics . . . and fittings. There are many fur trimmed coats — richly luxurious with the finest Mink, Dyed Squirrel, Persian Lamb, Silver Fox, Skunk.

And prices range from

35/9 *to* 35 gns.

Coat Dept. 1st Floor Fashion Halls

Distinguished

Town Coat in good quality Wool cloth with collar of REAL FOX . . . soft and particularly cosy. Lined with matching rayon. All fittings. Black, Navy. PRICE 7½ gns.

John Barker & Compy. Ltd., Kensington, London, W. 8. WEStern 5432.

Button 'mums for bits of brilliance

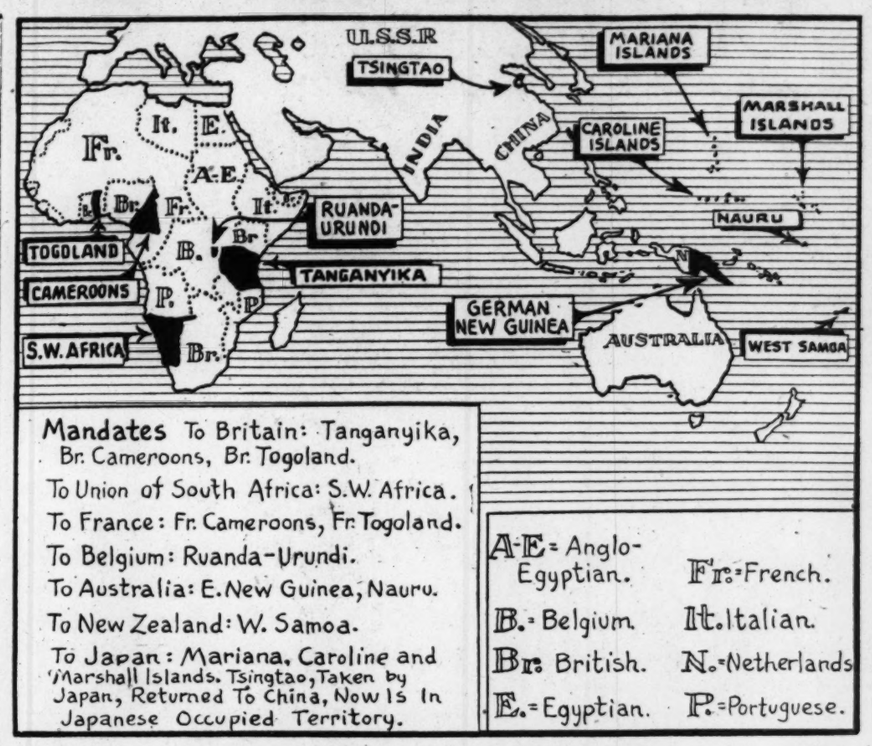
Enrich the beauty of your home with fresh flowers in autumn's piquant colors! Florists are featuring now in The Christian Science Monitor some of the year's loveliest flowers.

. . . Giant chrysanthemums for grandeur

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement— please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Colonies: German Demands and British Views

Former territories held valueless as source of materials or solution of population problem.



By a Staff Artist — **Present Status of Germany's Former Colonies**

The News

LADENBURG, Germany, Oct. 31 (AP)—Germany demands the return of all her colonies, without exception, taken from her by the Versailles Treaty, Gen. Franz Ritter von Epp, Governor of Bavaria and Reichsführer Hitler's Deputy for Colonial Matters, declared, speaking at the opening of the Reich's Colonial School.

Future relations with other great European powers, General von Epp indicated, depended on their willingness to disgorge the property which Germany regards as stolen.

"Our claim is to all our former colonies," he said. "Whether, when the actual moment for bargaining for them comes, we shall show restraint is for the future to decide. If we do, then we shall demand compensation for whatever we do not claim."

The leader of Germany's colonial movement declared, however, that "we will never attempt to solve the colonial problem by military force."

"When Herr Hitler told Premier Chamberlain at Berchtesgaen, and again at Godesberg, that the colonial question remained a problem, he officially opened the negotiations," General von Epp added.

Alluding to the current tour of Defense Minister Oswald Pirow of the Union of South Africa to Portugal, Britain, Belgium and Germany, the Bavarian Governor said he felt convinced favorable action on Germany's claims would result soon.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Are colonial concessions to Germany desirable?

This question has often been asked and the answer most generally given in Britain is neither "yes" nor "no," but that the matter is one for friendly discussion as part of a general settlement between two great nations to prevent war.

This is because it is held that while colonies would be valuable to Germany only to some extent from the view of national prestige, and as affording administrative careers for a limited number of Germans, they would be much more so as providing far-flung military bases in the event of war, and only to a very slight degree for any economic advantage they could confer in time of peace.

The colonial raw materials which Germany chiefly needs, it is argued, are rubber, oil, cotton, copper and tin. Yet none of these are provided in any large quantities by the territories taken from it after the World War.

Population Problem

Again, it is pointed out that during the 30 years Germany held most of its colonies it succeeded in settling in them fewer Germans than ordinarily reside in the single foreign city of Paris. Germany might, it is admitted, make some increase in her colonial population by intensive effort, but the total must in any case be too small at all materially to relieve her home overpopulation problem.

What Germany really needs in times of peace, therefore—much more than any restoration of her colonies—it is claimed, is freer access to the produce of other territories—such for instance as those of the Sudan, of Northern Rhodesia, of the Malay States and of Burma, whence come some of the raw materials it really lacks.

On the other hand, in time of war, the possession of naval bases such as could be established in Germany's old colonies on the two sides of Africa and in the Pacific Ocean, commanding Britain's main ocean routes to India and the Far East, would from the point of view of power politics, be of the greatest moment. It is argued from this that—provided such arrangements could be made as would safeguard the interests of the indigenous inhabitants of the areas concerned—the only big objection to restoring to Germany at least a substantial portion of her old colonies lies in the doubt that exists as to the military uses to which they might be put.

Change in Atmosphere

This means, it is said, that before the German colonies could be returned there must be such change in the general international atmosphere as would remove fear on the part of peaceful peoples of being attacked.

The United Kingdom bears the main cost of all the units of the British Regular Army which serve in colonial territories.

Native forces are raised in some colonies, but only for use within the colony itself. Local defense is also carried out by small police forces, which, if necessary, are supplemented by militia. Such forces are not large, and their cost is not entered upon the budget of Great Britain.

It is naval, not military, expenditure, however, that is the chief item in Imperial defence. The long sea routes—it is 5,840 nautical miles from London to the Cape of Good Hope, and 5,630 miles from Melbourne to Bombay—necessitate a powerful and expensive navy. The Dominions are self-supporting, and in recent years have made a small contribution to the cost of the Navy, but inevitably the main burden rests upon the shoulders of the British taxpayer.

Between 1894 and 1933 the total cost of defending the Empire, according to Mr. Grover Clark, an American observer, was £12,490,000,000. This included the British share in the cost of the European War, which amounted to roughly £8,000,000,000. During the same period the total trade carried on between Great Britain and the various parts of her empire was £18,018,000,000, which represented almost one-third of her gross trade with the world as a whole.

Unless experts are mistaken, it is maintained, colonies must be a paying proposition. Some, like Gibraltar, have a strategic value; others, like Rhodesia, provide land for settlement; still others, such as Ceylon, afford opportunities for agricultural production supervised by Europeans, but carried on by natives; and there are colonies which are valuable as a source of raw materials. Rhodesia, with its mineral deposits, is given as an example of these.

ASKEW · YOUNGE LTD.

Advertising

Working in mutual confidence and with our specialized knowledge of modern presentation, our aim is to give you the advertising service your individual product needs. Our progressive outlook and practical imagination is ready to plan your next campaign—By the intelligent use of the appropriate medium, booklet, brochure, folder, display or press advertisement, we present YOUR appeal to the best advantage.

51-55 STRAND LONDON W.C.2
Temple Bar 5542/3/4

French Plan Tax Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 31—France's democratic regime itself is at stake in the efforts of Premier Edouard Daladier—which got under way in earnest at a special Cabinet meeting today—to restore France finance, economy, and foreign policy to a sounder basis.

In Paris after winning virtually unanimous support of the Radical Socialist Party at its annual convention at Marseilles this week end, M. Daladier settled down at once to complete the texts of the decree laws which, after being approved by the Cabinet, are expected to be promulgated later this week and put into effect immediately.

Drastic tax increases, the slashing of state expenditures, extension of working hours, combined with greater Government control of industry and commerce—especially international trade—these are the underlying ideas of a program which demands heavy sacrifices from all classes.

Democratic Doctrine Upheld

"I believe it is still possible to combine the vigorous measures necessary to save France with democratic doctrine," M. Daladier declared in his final statement to his party at Marseilles. "But I believe French democracy will be lost if we fail in our efforts to accomplish this task," he concluded. The same warning was sounded by Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies, who told the party congress bluntly that the League of Nations and its system of collective security has now completely failed, and that France must build up its air armaments and become strong economically and financially as well. "While there is still time," he said, "I tell you we have to save not only France but democracy itself. French democratic ideals and institutions are today gravely imperiled."

From a close study of the proceedings at Radical-Socialist Congress—which has concluded its sessions in Marseilles—and from a balanced survey of the general social and political situation—it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that these warnings are justified, and that France is entering a historic period—a crucial testing time. The outcome of M. Daladier's attempts to put the country back on its feet financially, economically, and diplomatically are certain to be filled with significance for the future of France.

One is the obvious need for greater authority, for a strong, impartial leadership capable of imposing the necessary sacrifices which redressment of the nation will require. This presupposes a stable government, able to plan ahead for much more than the few months that make up the average life of a French Cabinet.

Opposed by Left Wing

On the other side of the picture is the opposition of organized workers and their representatives in the Communist and Socialist Parties to this authoritative concept of government, and to the sacrifices which it will have to demand from the working classes as well as from the rest of the community.

The Communists have launched a vigorous campaign throughout the country combating Premier Daladier and his recovery plan, particularly his foreign policy of rapprochement with the dictatorial regimes of Germany and Italy.

The powerful French Federation of Labor, the C. G. T., is talking of support for a different government which could speak for the workers. The Socialists also decry M. Daladier's break with the Communists and generally oppose M. Daladier's program of redressment.

Thus the danger to French democracy as outlined by M. Daladier and M. Herriot at Marseilles is really double-edged. On the other hand France's Premier must restore authority and stability to French policy, build up production by disciplining the workers, and impose the necessary sacrifices to put in order the nation's finances. If he fails to display the necessary vigor and energy to do all this, his task is likely to be taken over later by some "strong man" less attached than M. Daladier to democratic ideals.

Must Not Arouse Worker

On the other hand, however, if the Premier goes too far and alienates the great mass of French workers—and leaders of the laboring classes are already trying here to stir up opposition against them—he runs the risk of grave social disorders which would either defeat his purpose or force him to resort to anti-democratic methods.

It is against this background that M. Daladier's decrees must be judged. There are unmistakable evidences, of which the Radical Socialitst congress at Marseilles this week end was only one, that the middle classes in France—who form the vast majority of the nation—are eager for drastic political changes. After two years of policy under the Popular Front, in which the Radical-Socialists themselves co-operated in a program of socialistic experiment, the middle classes clearly desire a return to conservatism if not to stability.

After the serious war scare of last September they want peace and are ready to pay for the super armament of France to help maintain peace. They do not want to abandon liberty and democracy but they long—literally yearn—for a vigorous leader who will govern them with firmness and discipline.

Leaders and political representatives of the workers, however—Socialists, Communists, and Trade Union leaders—do not share these sentiments, in fact, they oppose them violently. They disagree both with Premier Daladier's foreign policy and with his program of domestic recovery. The rank and file of the French laboring classes and the peasantry will doubtless decide what course France will take.

Von Epp and Schacht Honored in Germany

By the Associated Press

Munich, Germany, Oct. 31

Gen. Franz Ritter von Epp, Governor of Bavaria and member of the German Colonial Department, was yesterday included in a series of awards conferred by the German Academy.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, and Wilhelm Furtwängler, conductor, also received awards.

Prof. Emeritus Alexander R. Hohfeld of the University of Wisconsin, was awarded the Honor Badge "for conspicuous merit in promoting German culture." Professor Hohfeld was formerly a professor of German at the University of Wisconsin.

King of Greece Sees Leaders in Britain

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—King George II of Greece arrived in London on Oct. 30 on a visit which, though private, he is expected to utilize to discuss with British leaders Greece's position in the Balkans in the light of the Four-Power Munich Agreement and the German trade drive into southeastern Europe.

Franco-British Aim Believed To Win Italy Back to League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 31—An indication that France and Great Britain are planning a campaign to woo Italy back into the League of Nations—and possibly Germany as well—is seen in the impending departure of Marcel Hoden from the League Secretariat.

M. Hoden has been the personal assistant of Joseph Avenol, Secretary General of the League. The assistant's post is being abolished. But bearing upon the situation is also the fact that M. Hoden, who formerly was in the Information Section of the League, is understood to have held strong views against "watering down" the League Covenant.

After the Munich decision granting the Sudetenland to Germany, M. Avenol went to Paris where he saw both Premier Edouard Daladier and Georges Bonnet, the French Foreign Minister. It is thought that, at that time, a course of action was decided upon which would tend to make the League's functions in the political sphere mainly deliberative.

Further Reduction

Such a policy is felt to be contrary to the opinions that M. Hoden holds personally. But civil servants are used to being agents and even mouthpieces for policies with which they do not agree, so that it is generally thought that the question of the League's future does not fully explain M. Hoden's departure.

Moreover, the Budgetary Committee is to meet next month to overhaul the League's expenditure and it is expected that there will be further reductions of personnel, particularly in the higher ranks of the political section, which has had much less work lately than in the past.

Meanwhile a number of posts which would in normal course have been filled have been left temporarily vacant. It should be added that all officials whose posts are abolished are entitled to generous compensation.

Revision of Treaties

As regards the future direction of League work it is noticed that British Government spokesmen are now stressing the importance of the League paying close attention in the future to Article XIX of the Covenant which says that "the Assembly may from time to time advise reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable, and consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world."

Seeing that both Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Hitler have declared that they have no further territorial ambitions, observers here find it difficult to discover any treaties which now need revising except in regard to the colonial question on which it is presumed that the League will be asked only to register decisions but not to take or even to advise them.

ST. ERMIN'S

WESTMINSTER, LONDON

A distinctive setting for a Season in London

To stay at St. Ermin's ensures tranquil and dignified surroundings, an atmosphere and comforts of a private home. A competent domestic staff and an address within a few minutes of St. James Park, Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament and all that is interesting to London. Long or short tenancies may be arranged and the rates are surprisingly low. Hotel Suites from 4½ gns. per week. Furnished service flats from 1 gns. per week.

Write Estate Office, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Telephone Whitehall 8282. Cables Alprops, Sowest, London.

BRADLEYS

CHEPSTOW PLACE, LONDON, W. 2.

the right clothes for every occasion

FURS GOWNS TAILOR SUITS BLOUSES
WRAPS HATS LINGERIE SPORTS WEAR

Bradleys Chepstow Place London W2

Ten minutes taxi from Hyde Park Hotel

Furnishing Fabrics

for chairs—for covers—for fine curtains—for every furnishing purpose, there's a fabric at Harrods. Rich damasks patterned for the period setting—noble tapestries for the stately home—refreshing printed satins for the modern furnishing scheme.

1. "MILFORD" CURTAIN VELOUR with rich and lustrous pile. Drapes beautifully. Choice of 15 new, fast colours. 48 ins. wide. Yard 3/11

Also in superior quality with 36 fast colours in range. 48 ins. wide. Yard 4/11

2. "DUNSTER" WEAVE illustrated on chair. In Green, Blue, Rust, Brown and Beige. Fast colours. Exclusive to Harrods. 48 ins. wide. Yard 3/11

3. ROUND TAFFETA CUSHION with double ruched border. Colours—Rose, Green, Gold, Blue, Beige, Rose or Black. Round only. Each 15/9

4. "PEMBRIDGE" WEAVE—Heavy-quality woven fabric recommended for long service. Design in Green, Rust, Blue, Brown or Red on Beige backgrounds. 48 ins. wide. Yard 5/11

5. "NETLEY" DAMASK in an intriguing, modern "foliage" design, in rayon and cotton mixture. Fast colours of Rose, Blue, Beige, Rust, Gold or Green. 48 ins. wide. Yard 4/6

6. "TUDOR" DAMASK in "period" design. Suitable for curtains or covers. Beige designs on grounds of Green, Gold, Rose or Blue. 48 ins. wide. Yard 5/11

7. "CARISBROOKE" SATIN in a refreshing "Lily of the Valley" design in combinations of Silver colour with Rose, Beige, Green, Gold or Coral. Rayon satin that drapes beautifully. 48 ins. wide. Yard 3/11

Patterns Free on Request

Harrods

HARRODS LTD — LONDON S W 1

all Change to RATIONAL TAILORING

"YOU'D BE SURPRISED AT THE SKILL and hard work that go into the building of a brick wall—especially if you take a pride in good work. Not that there's much wrong with the job, provided you don't get stoppages for bad weather—and it's certainly a healthy sort of life. If it's warm enough I usually work in my shirt sleeves and an old pair of trousers. It may not be smart but at any rate, it's comfortable."

"BUT WHEN I'M GOING OUT ANYWHERE, I like to dress well and to be comfortable too. This new overcoat of mine, for instance. A lovely piece of cloth and cut with some real style to it—the kind of coat any man would be proud to wear. I got it at The Fifty Shilling Tailors when I bought my new suit. Only fifty shillings! Value for money! I reckon that takes some beating."

★ ★ ★ *The Overcoat he is wearing is a shaped Chester. It's in a dark grey Cheviot, but it looks just as smart in blue or black. Many customers have this style in a smooth Melton—particularly men who work in the City. It is certainly one of the most popular styles for town wear.*

STANDARD PRICES 50/- 63/- 75/-

For patterns write to 110-111 STRAND LONDON, W. C. 2 ENGLAND

PROPRIETORS PRICES TAILORS LIMITED

The FIFTY SHILLING TAILORS

OVER 350 DEPOTS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Wilhelmina Lends a Helping Hand

By Janet P. Johl

Part Two

The huge man's kindly face was full of smiles as the two little girls, cheeks rosy and blue eyes shining, came to a halt beside him.

"Father," cried Marta. "This is Wilhelmina who is my good friend, and she is too poor even to buy one waffle."

"Indeed, well we shall have to take care of that." He looked down at Wilhelmina, and his face brightened as he noticed her happy smile. What he was thinking, no one could possibly guess but suddenly he smiled very happily himself. Then he took Marta and Wilhelmina by the hand.

"Now we must taste these delicious smelling waffles," he announced and led them to the Waffle Woman. "Bake us three large cakes, my good woman," he ordered.

When they had eaten the delicious waffles spread with butter and with sugar sprinkled generously on them, the huge man said, "And now children, will you take off your skates and take me to Wilhelmina's home? The snow is beginning to fall again, and tomorrow is another day for skating."

Wilhelmina led the way to the tiny red brick house, past the canal boat frozen in the ice. She was proud as they approached her little home, for the brass knocker was shining like finest gold, and the stiffly starched white curtains at the glistening windows told of an immaculate house within.

When the Door Opened

They all took their wooden klompen off. Then Wilhelmina raised the knocker to tap on the friendly blue door and tell her mother that they had unexpected guests.

She was proud, too, when the door opened wide, for her mother made a pretty picture standing there in her full black skirt, spotless fresh white apron and stiff white cap.

"This is my mother," said Wilhelmina, and her voice was filled with joy. "This is Marta's father, Mother."

Mynheer bowed gravely low before Wilhelmina's mother, and Wilhelmina's mother returned his greeting politely.

"Will you come in, Mynheer? My home is humble but you are welcome."

"It is a pleasure, M'vroux," said the huge man, simply, and entered the tiny house to sit down carefully on a stiff wooden chair.

"I came M'vroux to ask a favor of you. I would like to paint your little daughter. I have been searching for several weeks for a child with an expression like hers."

Wilhelmina's mother gave a little gasp of surprise but she said nothing.

"It is hard to explain," continued Mynheer, "but from her face shines something more than childish joy—something I should like to bring to my canvas and keep there."

An Introduction

Wilhelmina's mother smoothed her white apron, thoughtfully.

"I hardly know what to say. I don't even know who you are, Mynheer, and," she smiled, "I thought I knew most of our neighbors."

Mynheer smiled too. "I am new here, but perhaps you will know my name. I am Jacob Von Rijen," he said, modestly.

"Jacob Von Rijen, who just won a National Prize?" cried Wilhelmina's mother in astonishment. "I am indeed honored. But—Wilhelmina—how does she know you?"

"Wilhelmina was kind to me," cried Marta, who had been standing unnoticed, and now forgot herself and interrupted. "All the children made fun of me because I am so fat and I fall down on the ice, but Welhelmina was kind and she helped me. I like her better than all the other children. She is my friend." And good-natured Marta embraced the little girl fondly.

"It is just that quality of kindness in her face, M'vroux, that I would like to secure," said Jacob Von Rijen. "Have I your permission to paint Wilhelmina? Of course I shall be glad to pay you—"

"My husband—" began Wilhelmina's mother, overwhelmed by all the good fortune filling her home, but a booming jolly voice interrupted with the words:

"Your husband has been listening." And there stood Wilhelmina's fine, strong Father, in the doorway.

Happy Hearts

"You honor my poor house, Mynheer," he said sincerely, going over to Jacob Von Rijen to shake his hand heartily. "And we are proud to have you here. If my wife is willing, I shall be glad to have you paint our little girl."

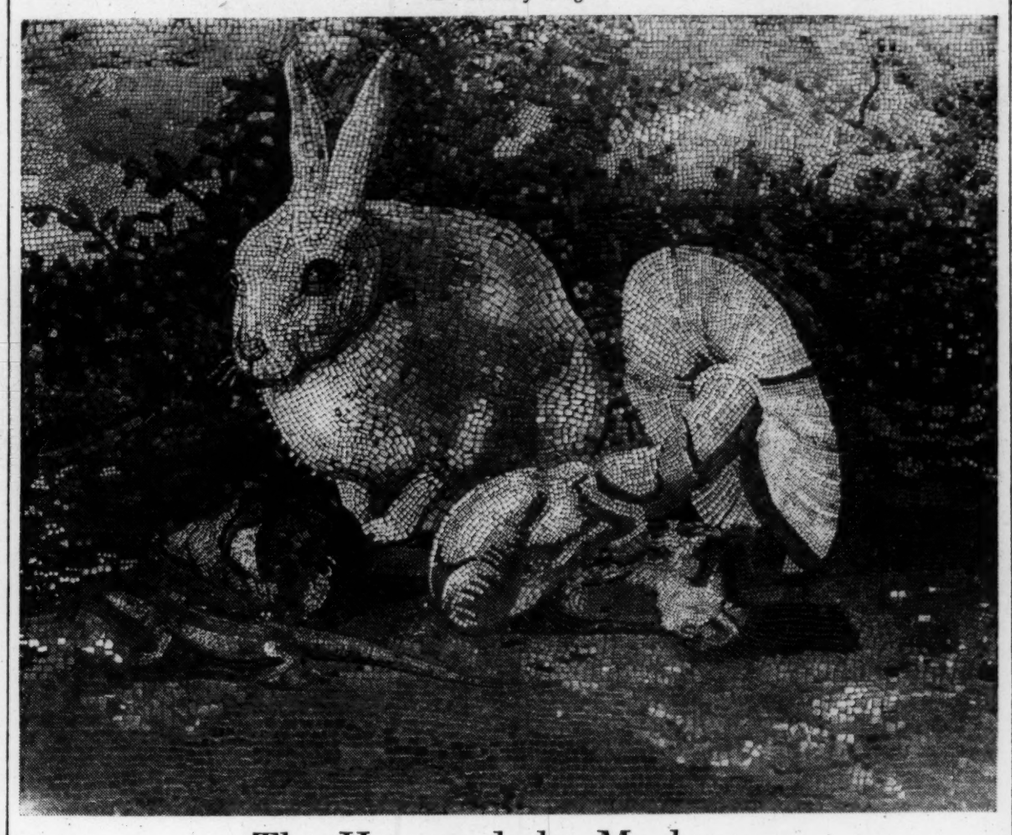
Jacob Von Rijen stood up. "I shall have to work fast," he said, "for I want the painting finished for Christmas—as a symbol of the simple kindness in a child. I wonder if Wilhelmina knows how fortunate I am to have found her."

He laid several golden coins on the table. "That is the first payment for lending me your sunny little girl. I shall only need her for a few days, just long enough to catch that priceless expression, so, in case I do not see you again before the holidays—A Merry Christmas to you all." He bowed low, and taking Marta's hand, left. Wilhelmina and her parents watched the great artist, and his fat little daughter trudge off, to vanish in the graying twilight.

"Oh, Mother! Oh, Father!" Wilhelmina danced up and down. "Is it really true? We shall have gifts for St. Nicholas Eve, because the great man liked my face?" she

"Not because he liked your face, Mina," replied her mother gravely, "for we all have faces. It was because he liked your heart—whose goodness shone forth."

(The End)



The Hare and the Mushroom

The little hare and mushroom and lizard have been made from small bits of glass which have been placed side by side neatly upon a ground of cement. Such a picture is called a Mosaic. This Mosaic was made by the ancient Greeks who lived nearly 2,000 years ago. It is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

Dolls From Far Away China

Far away in Eastern Asia is a vast country so very old that when the rest of the world was still quite young, it was already far advanced. That ancient country is China—or Chung-Hua-Min-Kuo, which means the Republic of China.

There are so many kinds of Chinese people that it is almost impossible to obtain dolls that represent all the various classes of society in so large a country. But a few will give an idea of this fascinating "Land of the Dragon."

The doll in the picture, dressed in his coat of bamboo shoots worn over a simple blue cotton shirt and trousers, represents the Chinese coolie and farmer. He is handcarved from native wood. On his shaven head is a huge hat, hand woven from dried bamboo leaves.

This bamboo costume is doubly protective for it keeps him dry in a rainstorm and cool beneath the rays of the broiling sun. His crude pitchfork is clasped firmly in his hand.

Chinese rice farmers make their own farm implements from small trees which they bend into the shapes they need. This doll, in his bare feet, is all ready for work in the wet, flooded rice fields.

The tiny group at the upper right in the large picture is typical of a middle-class Chinese family. It is easy to tell that the father is not a man of money for the soles of his shoes are not white and he is dressed simply in a cotton skirt with high-necked blouse. His wife, too, wears a plain black skirt with a cotton blouse of flowered motif. She is not even wealthy enough to have the customary gold pin for her hair that married women wear. The children are dressed like their parents except the No. 1 son, who has trousers. Both the little boys are shaven, all but a tuft of black hair on the very top of their heads.

The minute dolls, at the upper left of the picture, are known as "Piano Dancers." They are made from paper, sticks, and rice paste, and although gaily dressed, are almost hideous because of their masques. When placed on the piano, the vibration of the keys acts on the edge of their skirts, making the tiny two-inch dolls dance about in a weird way.

The jointed dolls in the lower part of the picture are entirely different. They are dressed in elaborate beaded costumes with silk trousers and loose jackets, gaily embroidered with gold and silver threads to carry out the flower or dragon design so symbolic of China. Long tunics, edged with white fur, fall to their ankles. The fur immediately reveals the fact that this couple are wealthy.

Both dolls have high-necked jackets, with sleeves so long and wide that they are used as pockets. Most Chinese people wear these wide-sleeved jackets and it is customary when a Chinese person receives a gift to say he "puts it in his sleeve," instead of "in his pocket." This couple also wears tiny silk shoes decorated with bird and flower patterns. Their beaded headdresses are very, very elegant, their almond-eyed, oval-shaped faces are beautifully painted, their wigs are made of black silk thread, and their finger nails are very, very long and pointed. These two dolls indeed speak of the Orient.

Janet P. Johl

The Bamboo Costume of the Chinese Farmer Keeps Him Dry in a Rainstorm and Cool in the Sun.

Gleaned From the Fall Harvest

Book Reviews

Autumn is a train that travels
From Summerland to Winterville—
Mellow apples, yellow pumpkins
And sweet brown nuts its freight cars fill;
Flying fast its hot breath changes
The green of leaves to red and gold,
And when it pulls up at the station,
Then children know 'twill soon grow cold.

MILDRED D. SHACKLETT.
from "The Golden Flute." John Day Company.

When the cooler days of autumn make us think of good times about the fireside, we turn to books and reading for fun. We'd love to tell you about some of the boys' and girls' new books that are just pouring in from the publishers, for we think you will find them good companions.

"Cricket," the story of a little circus pony, told and pictured by Elmer and Berta Hader, will be welcomed by you who have enjoyed another book about a Shetland pony, "Spunky," a favorite tale by these artist-authors. This new book is a delight from the jacket to the last page, for it has lovely black-and-white drawings and colored illustrations that follow closely the events in Cricket's shifting career.

Cricket's exciting adventures carry him from circus to stage where he becomes a footlight star in a bucking broncho act, on to the days he spent as a roadside pony when he rode children in a pony ring and took part in a County Fair.

Following his professional career, with its fun and hard work, Cricket went to live on a farm. Captain John's brother, William Craig, had bought a dairy farm and Mother, Mary Margaret and Tommy all helped him with the work. Though they were busy, they had time for pleasant hours together when they listened to the radio in the evenings and read books together around the fire. Into such a friendly home came Captain John Craig and his little black pony, Cricket.

You might think that Cricket's exciting days were over but even in the last chapter there are thrills, fun and a real surprise. This is the kind of book you will want to read aloud and share with the family, for "Cricket" will be a favorite with both girls and boys.

"Wee Gillis," story by Munro Leaf and pictures by Robert Lawson, makers of "Ferdinand"—the book that brought forth chuckles of delight from grown-ups and children alike—will bring more pleasure to their admirers, for again they have succeeded in making a truly "funny book."

Scotch Humor

We know you are going to have a good time getting acquainted with their new hero, who is a Scotch lad, as you may have guessed. You will be surprised when you learn his real name, which took too long to say, so they just called him Wee Gillis.

Now, you probably know that in Scotland there's a great difference between the Highlanders and the Lowlanders. Each think the others' ways quite daft. It is right here that the story gets under way for Wee Gillis' mother's relations were all Lowlanders and his father's relations were all Highlanders and the poor lad didn't know which he wanted to be. We are not going to spoil your fun by telling you how he went about making his decision, but we think you are going to laugh when you find out. All the grown-ups in the family will appreciate with you this original tale and its perfect pictures, which together make a book that is genuinely Scotch from cover to cover.

A Goose and a Duck

A jolly story is "The Big Goose and The Little White Duck," by Meindert DeJong, illustrated with beautiful line drawings and soft-colored pictures by Edna Potter. When Big Boy, carrying a big case of chickens and, on top of that, a high yellow bucket full of eggs, came into a little poultry store, he was so loaded down that he never saw the big goose that was walking around. He almost stumbled over him and fell. He had just saved his bucket of eggs from falling and spattering all over the floor, when a little white duck got under his feet. Again the bucket of eggs came near falling, but he saved it just in time.

While the storekeeper counted the eggs the boy looked at the goose and became so interested in him he forgot all about his business and shortly he said: "How much do you want for that goose?" The man said he wouldn't sell him for anyone's dinner. But the boy had other ideas. He said: "You see, today is my mother's birthday. She always wanted a big goose for a pet." The boy, promising to keep the goose on his farm as long as he lived, started off with him.

All this time, nobody noticed the little white duck, who didn't want to be separated from the goose. The boy didn't see him, nor the storekeeper, nor big boy's grandfather who came after him and got all mixed up in the story.

You must read the book to find out whether little duck caught up with Big Boy and the big goose and what happened when Mother, Grandfather, the pets and people get together on the farm. Lovely end papers picture the farm where all the merry-go-round of events took place.

Shipmates

For pure fancy and fun in a tale that is at the same time as convincing as you can possibly imagine, we suggest "Captain Binnacle," by Howard Pease. Wouldn't you like to have been shipmates with Renny and his two younger sisters, Kate and Janet, when they sailed on a voyage to China with Captain Binnacle and his dog Waddle?

To be sure, the old dismantled boat, "Pride of the River," was lying high and dry on a mud flat, when the children discovered her. They made friends with the Captain, and he told them if they were willing to become able seamen and learn how to man the ship he would take them to China.

Though she never really left the mud flat the good ship "Pride of the River" sailed on an exciting voyage around the world with Captain Binnacle in command, Renny as mate, Kate as the deck crew and Janet as cook.

A Mexican Picture Book

In a picture story-book of great beauty and charm, Laura Adams Armer, author and artist, introduces us to two little Mexican boys, Diego and Popo, and Polly, Diego's pet parrot. The two boys went in search of the iguana, or ancient tree-lizard, that lives in a pool deep in the green forest.

What Diego's father later found is a surprise and proved what a wise bird was Polly. You will want to read and own this book with its lovely descriptions of the native life, the flowers and trees of Mexico, and you will find a genuine appreciation of its art in Mrs. Armer's gorgeous paintings and in her marginal drawings.

Florence Bethune Sloan

List of Books Reviewed

Cricket, the Story of a Little Circus Pony, told and pictured by Berta and Elmer Hader. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Wee Gillis, by Munro Leaf. Illustrated by Robert Lawson. New York: The Viking Press. $1.50.

The Big Goose and the Little White Duck, by Meindert DeJong. With pictures by Edna Potter. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $2.

Captain Binnacle, by Howard Pease. Illustrated by Charles E. Pont. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. $2.

The Forest Pool, story and pictures by Laura Adams Armer. New York and London: Longmans, Green and Co. $2.

Poplars

Poplar trees are lovely ladies
in gray-green silk.
Now, as the south wind whispers
graceful compliments to them,
they turn their heads aside
coquettishly
and curtsy with a sweeping
grace,
their taffeta dresses rustling
softly
as they bow.

MILDRED NICKERSON

The Two Large Dolls in This Picture Represent a Wealthy Chinese Couple. Above Them, on the Left, Is a Group of "Piano Dancers," and, on the right, a typical Chinese Middle-Class Family.

The Magic Horse

I dreamed I rode a horse of white
Whose hooves made music in the night,
Whose mane flew like a silver fire.
High above the tallest spire,
Along the highways of the sky
We rode the wind . . . my horse and I.
We leaped the corner of the moon,
And passed through fields where young stars grew
Like giant daisies . . . white and blue.
We saw the glimmering river sway
Where older stars followed the flight
Of a dream in the heart of a summer night.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

The Pine Tree's Coat

"I want a new coat, too," said the little pine tree by the gate, sadly. "Everyone in the garden has a new coat but me."

Jack Frost had made his first visit to the garden. The maple looked at her gold and orange leaves proudly. The barberry bushes made a flame of red along the driveway. Even the smallest plant had changed his green leaves for a warm fall coat of some other color.

Each day the pine tree became sadder, he looked just as he did any day in the summer, while the others were gowned in gay new clothes. One night, Jack Frost came again to the garden. This time he traced lacey patterns on the windows, hung icicles from the roof and covered the pool with crystal ice until it looked like a beautiful mirror.

North Wind Helps

"O-O-ooh," whistled the North Wind. "I will help you, Jack Frost." And he shook the seed pods empty and blew the leaves over the wall, into the far meadow.

Snowflakes whirled through the air in a merry dance. One tiny flake dropped on the little pine tree's head. "Why are you looking so sad, little tree?" asked the snowflake. "Don't you know this is just as pleasant a time of year as summer is?"

"Not for me, not for me," sulked the pine tree. "Everyone in the garden has a new coat or gown of bright color. I'm the only one wearing my old summer clothes."

"Foolish little pine tree," whispered the snowflake. "Wait and see." And the snowflake skipped into the air with her whirling brothers and sisters.

Next Morning

In the morning, the sun gleamed brightly on a blanket of sparkling snow. There was not a bit of bright color left in the garden—not a bit, except the bright green needles of the pine tree.

"Where are your beautiful leaves, maple tree?" asked the pine tree.

"Dear little pine tree, don't you know we other trees and plants only change our green leaves into bright suits for a few days when Jack Frost visits us? Now my branches will be bare until spring."

"But what about me?" asked the pine, remembering the words of the snowflake.

"All winter long your waxy green needles will give color to the garden. Everything else will be white with snow but your dress will be ever green."

"Ever green, ever green, how lovely," whispered the little pine tree.

Nazareth
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Sleeping Garments
98 cents and up

Nazareth sleepers for children are made of grey, steam processed brushed fabric, soft yet durable. One and two-piece styles. Flexible rubber buttons; double fabric feet.

Two-piece style as illustrated, in sizes 0, 1, 2 and 3, retails at 98 cents, extra lowers 50 cents each. Other styles and sizes are described in our free catalog.

The Nazareth label assures fine quality in sleepers, infants' and children's underwear.

Illustrated catalog free on request.

Nazareth Waist Co.
366 Broadway, Dept. M, New York
Mills at Nazareth, Pa.

IT'S CHILD'S PLAY!

LOTT'S BRICKS
Old Santa will soon be here again—and Lott's Bricks will be among his most popular gifts, as usual. Children love these stone building bricks, and the many fascinating models they can build with them.

LOTT'S CHEMISTRY — A grand hobby for older children with a scientific turn of mind. Book showing how to do many remarkable and instructive experiments without costly apparatus included.

Write (Dept. C. S.) for our Illustrated List of Lott's Bricks Products or obtain particulars from your nearest Toy Dealer.

LOTT'S BRICKS Ltd.
WATFORD, HERTS, ENGLAND

KIDDICRAFT *Safe* TEETHING TOYS

KIDDICRAFT "Sensible" Toys for Babies and Young Children consist of a range of really practical, strong and hygienic toys, suitable from six months to six years. Send for Catalogue No. 107 fully illustrated with photogravures and with a foreword on "PLAY-TIME" by Hilary Page.

FOR generations TEETHING TOYS have consisted of a string of ENAMELLED wooden beads, but these have never been really satisfactory because even a baby without teeth can gnaw off the enamel. KIDDICRAFT "Briplast" TEETHING BEADS are **not enamelled,** but are made of a self-coloured material which can be boiled and it is impossible for baby to remove the slightest trace of the material or colour.

String of 22 beads in delicate pastel shades, attractively boxed.

2/6d. postage 3d. Price, postage paid, to U. S. or Canada, $1, direct from Kiddicraft.

KIDDICRAFT LIMITED, Purley, Surrey, Eng.

Seaboard Railway Dedicates First Unit of Diesel Engines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—The first of a fleet of new Diesel-electric locomotives, scheduled to be put into service between Washington and Florida early in December, was christened here today at the Union Station by the Seaboard Air Line Railway in fitting dedicatory exercises which saw Mrs. Fred P. Cone, wife of Florida's Governor, break a bottle of water taken from Biscayne Bay on the orange, green and cream, bullet-like prow.

The new Diesel engine, one of the most powerful and longest in the world, was officially received by L. R. Powell, Jr., and Col. Henry W. Anderson, receivers of the Seaboard Railway, from H. L. Hamilton, President of Electro-Motive Corporation, builders of the locomotive.

The Seaboard will use these new engines, which will generate 6,000 horsepower and travel at a 120-mile an hour clip, to haul its famous East Coast Orange Blossom Special, the blue-ribbon limited running between New York and Florida when this all-Pullman train starts operation on Dec. 15.

In placing these Diesel locomotives into operation Seaboard will anaugurate the first all-electric service from New York to Florida. The Pennsylvania Railroad's electric system will be used from New York to Washington, from which point the Diesel-electric engines will pick up the train and whisk it to Floridian points.

Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President of General Motors Corporation, congratulated the Seaboard Railway, saying that the ceremonies marked a milestone in New York to Florida rail travel; and that for the first time in the history of American transportation travelers will be able to make the trip between these two points under all electric power. Mr. Hamilton discussed the various features of Diesel development and paid tribute to the Seaboard for offering such great traction power to the traveling public.

After the dedication ceremonies a buffet luncheon was held at the Mayflower Hotel where officials of the Seaboard Railway and Electro-Motive Corporation gathered for delivery ceremonies.

The new locomotive leaves this afternoon for a three-week tour of the South. It will be put on exhibition at various southern terminals where interested spectators may inspect its running equipment.

The cars of the Orange Blossom have all been refurnished and refinished in the latest style and equipped with tight-lock couplers and rubber draft gears, eliminating all jolting and noise. Heavy rail has been laid over the entire system from Richmond to Miami so that with the operation of this train at 120-mile-an-hour speed, the ride will be smooth. The train will be equipped with section, compartment, and drawing-room cars as well as bedroom cars and also the latest type of recreation-lounge cars.

Soviet Decorates Far East Soldiers But Not Bluecher

MOSCOW, Oct. 31 (AP)—Long lists of names of persons decorated for service in the Far East fighting against Japan at Changkufeng last August again crowded Moscow's newspapers today.

The new lists raised to more than 6,500 the total of Red Army officers, soldiers, hospital workers, and others honored for the brief campaign which Soviet Russia regards as a victory.

[The name of Marshal Vassily Bluecher, commander of the Soviet Army in the Far East, has not been mentioned for honors, however. Omission of his name and the disappearance of his pictures from Moscow art shops has caused wonder in foreign quarters as to what has become of him.

Three other officers, however—Corps Commander Grigori Stern, Chief of the First Primorsk Army; Division Commander Feodor Simenovsky and Brigade Commander Pavel Rychagoff—were previously decorated with the Order of the Red Banner "for successful management of military operations at Lake Chanchi"—the Changkufeng area.]

Pravda, Communist party organ, said the lengthy awards lists showed that "heroism has become a mass phenomenon in our country . . . indeed, a routine matter with us—a Soviet custom."

Democracy Called 'Attitude' to Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Democracy is not a system of government so much as a "state of mind" which "recognizes and honors the essential dignity of the other human being, no matter what his status or condition," Sir Wilmot Lewis, Washington correspondent for the London Times, asserted here.

He spoke at a convocation opening the 115th session of the University of Virginia.

"We fear power as it is shown naked and irresponsible in the dictatorships, but we also distrust it at home, not seeing that the true distinction between despotism and constitutional government does not lie in the limitation of power, but in the existence of means for making power accountable for its behavior," Sir Wilmot said.

He said democracy "is an invitation to us all to find in service to others the finest flowering of individuality."

Dictatorships would be hardly an enemy to awaken concern, he said, if democratic nations in the past 150 years had established truly democratic societies. "We boast of our advances in the sphere of material growth, but can we speak with the same pride of growth in the field of social justice?" he asked.

They're All Young, and They're All Funny

Mickey Rooney
In "Out West With the Hardys"

Buddy Ebsen
Who will play the Tin Man in "The Wizard of Oz"

MGM by Clarence Bull

Eddie Albert
In "Brother Rat"

In Spite of Sad Experience, Movie Firms Like Fairy Tales

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

Motion picture companies continue to make fairy stories with as much assurance as if nearly every one ever made before hadn't been a complete failure—always excepting the efforts of Mr. Disney of "Snow White" fame.

This time its Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Producer Mervyn Le Roy, making "The Wizard of Oz," and being publicly very enthusiastic about the whole project. Of course, it's probably a little presumptuous to make predictions about these fantasies before they're finished. But as I say, this sort of thing has been done before, and never very effectually.

I suppose the main reason for the lack of success has been that the characters are completely unrecognizable in their makeup. The M. G. M. people aren't releasing any photographs of the Oz characters yet, but the ones I saw—Bert Lahr as the lion, Buddy Ebsen as the tin man, Ray Bolger as a scarecrow—might have been any of the unknown extra people on the lot and the difference would have been very minor indeed. Judy Garland, however, was prettily costumed as the Dorothy of the tale; and it may be that Frank Morgan, Billie Burke, Margaret Hamilton and some of the others whose costumes were not in evidence the day I visited the set will be better served. Adrian made all the costumes, which are certainly effective in themselves, but which just as effectively hide the identity of the wearers.

The redeeming feature seems to be that the studio is planning some special music to accompany the chief scenes in the picture. It may make the needed difference between this production and the picturization of "Alice in Wonderland," made a few years ago, and still remembered as one of Hollywood's most unimaginative and least prepossessing efforts.

* * *

The Hardys Out West

Certainly my own inclinations run more directly to the realism of the Hardy Series—the pictures concerning themselves with the Hardy Family, which have suddenly become such prime favorites with audiences. The member of this group now filming is called "Out West With the Hardys." It was the unexpected success of O'Neill's "Ah Wilderness" which inspired this group of pictures, and the inspiration seems lasting. Three now are to be made each year, the budgets have been enlarged, and everyone from Producer Lou Ostrow to the smallest member of the cast takes a hand in the writing.

Ostensibly, of course, Kay Van Riper and William Ludwig do the writing, and I suppose they do perform the major share of this work. But incidents from the lives of everyone concerned in the making of the pictures are being used as fast as they can be remembered and put into some sort of shape. It was an incident from co-Producer Carey Wilson's own earlier life that was made into that very funny scene in "Judge Hardy's Children" in which Mickey Rooney donned his first tuxedo. Director George Seitz's two children have also furnished incidents for the pictures, as have the doings, sayings, and curious speech of the children of other members of the cast or crew.

Real-life incident is sought, always, and no "gags" are planned or accepted. The producers believe that in this way they can keep the series going until Mickey is completely grown. But this doesn't mean, of course, that the stories of the Hardys are concerned only with Mickey. Actually, there are always four stories running through each picture released. The story of Judge Hardy—now played by Lewis Stone, but first played by Lionel Barrymore—who is usually concerned in some legal tangle which unwinds itself during each single picture; the story of Mickey and his best girl, often beginning with a misunderstanding which is later straightened out; the story of Cecilia (Marian Hardy), who is incurably romantic and always falling in love, and the story of Mrs. Hardy, whose job it is to keep the family from falling apart. Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Fay Holden, Ann Rutherford, Sara Haden, Cecilia Parker, constitute the permanent cast. Without being as sanguine about the interminable life of this series as the producers are, one must admit that just at present it is doing what few pictures ever have done—it is being played as a group of "A" pictures, though the budget is actually what is usually spent on "B's."

One thing more might be mentioned. Ideas for this series are not acceptable, no matter whom they are from. Incidents used in the pictures, the producers contend, too closely approximate what happens in every family; if any suggestions sent in were even opened and looked at, the danger of plagiarism suits, it is contended, would be great. So if ideas of this sort come easily to you, send them to another studio.

* * *

'Brother Rat' Grad.

Warner Brothers studio, which just at present is discovering interesting new players just about as fast as it can use them in pictures, has one of its best finds in Edward Albert Heimberger, who plays Bing in "Brother Rat," and who is being groomed for starring roles following his first motion picture effort. Albert, as he is now called, has mannerisms like Stu Erwin's, and will be used, I hear, in some remakes of Joe E. Brown vehicles owned by Warners.

It won't make much difference, for a while, what he is used in. Movie audiences have always liked the simple country bumpkin who can't think too fast, whose hair will never quite behave itself, but whose heart is a lump of solid gold, no less. Albert is like that. So was Will Rogers. So are Stuart Erwin and Joe E. Brown and half a dozen other comedians.

Just over 30, Albert is a serious young stage worker who wants to play comedy for both stage and screen, and will have at least the last half of that wish granted immediately. He got the acting yen in school, he says, and it never left him, though he has worked at everything from soda clerk to furniture and bond salesman when not acting.

Radio brought him his first success in the entertainment media, for he has a good singing voice as well as acting ability. He made enough money from these programs to travel extensively in England, France, Switzerland and Italy. He dropped the last name, he says, because radio announcers insisted upon calling him "Hamburger."

Georgia Problems Slated at Forums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia's problems are to be discussed in forums in 50 Georgia cities, according to Miss Emily Woodward, former publisher of the Vienna, Ga., News, and Founder of the Georgia Press Institute. The forums are sponsored jointly by the State Department of Education and the Federal Government.

Speakers will be civic, religious, or educational leaders. Colleges, State and Federal agencies will aid in the forums, which Miss Woodward emphasized were to be nonpolitical.

"In launching a state-wide forum project," stated Miss Woodward, "we are anxious to enlist the sympathy and active co-operation of all agencies interested in the welfare of the State. The purpose is not to attempt to grind out hasty solutions to our modern problems, but rather to promote full and free discussion of some of our more vital social and economic ills."

A tentative list of subjects include: Georgia Magnolias and Tobacco Road, Rural Youth, Education's Place in Georgia's Progress, County Government in Georgia, Conservation of Youth, Agriculture's Place in State's Economy, Is the South the Nation's No. 1 Economic Problem? Shifting Sands in Government, and New Aspects of the Monroe Doctrine.

Mormons Ready To Care for All Of Their Needy

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 29 (AP)—Latter Day Saints, waging their thirtieth month of war on unemployment and want within their church, announced today they are prepared to care this winter for all needy members who have been willing to participate in the church's welfare program.

The program, enlarged to include an unpaid agricultural committee to assist farmers in solving problems of production, other supervisory and advisory committees and an enterprise patterned after "good will industries," never has looked so promising, leaders said.

An abundant harvest on dry land and irrigated farms throughout Utah; increased contributions from Mormons scattered over the nation, and new initiative by wards and stakes (sub-divisions) of the Latter Day Saints Church, brought this statement from the General Welfare Committee:

"From reports received by us we feel certain that no member of the church need want for the necessities of life during the coming winter. At the present time five regional storehouses and 52 stake storehouses have been established and others are in process of organization to properly store and distribute commodities to those who have been willing to render service in the welfare program."

Two-and-a-half years ago, Heber J. Grant, gray-bearded, venerable President of the Mormons, announced to his 750,000 followers the formulation of the Mormon self-help plan, a program which if followed as outlined would substitute fast offerings for taxes and tithes for bond issues. It was designed, he said, to see that no faithful Mormon need want for the necessities. It was an incentive for able-bodied members to shun direct, Federal relief for work projects inaugurated by the church.

The program made no attempt, however, to take members from Federal work projects as leaders contended those persons gave a full day's work for a full day's pay, thus maintaining their self respect. Neither did the church attempt to care for non-members in Utah.

A report on contributions received, farm land tilled, clothing sewed, food canned, all in the name of the welfare program, will not be available until the annual reports of the church for the year ending Dec. 31 are published to the membership when Saints come to this capital of Mormonism for their annual conference in April.

Leaders were sure, however, they would care this year for a greater number than the 44,440 members who last year received assistance of some kind; that they would place more than the 6,071 persons in private industry; that more than the $1,502,454.17 spent last year would be expended.

Cherokee Indian Fair Attracts 6,000 a Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHEROKEE, N. C.—An average of 6,000 persons daily visited the 1938 Cherokee Indian Fair, held here. One hundred years ago, members of this once powerful nation were being driven out of North Carolina by militiamen, with orders to proceed to Oklahoma. Today, by contrast, they are regarded as being among North Carolina's most useful citizens and best farmers.

Mose Walkingstick retained blowgun honors at the Fair this year, and the spinning match, a new feature, was won by Mollie Brown, for the production of the greatest number of yards of yarn in an hour and a half. Contestants used spinning wheels of the old-fashioned type.

Both Parties in Final Drive For Record 'Off-Year' Vote

By the Associated Press

Thousands of candidates for Congressional and State offices began their final week of campaigns today amid indications of a record "off-year" vote in the Nov. 8 election.

Politicians agreed the ballots would total far more than the 33,000,000 cast in the 1934 Congressional election, even though they were not expected to reach the 45,000,000-mark set in the Roosevelt-Landon presidential contest two years ago.

For the last appeals to this vast array of voters, both Democratic and Republican Parties called on their national leaders. The "reserve forces" include President Roosevelt, half of his Cabinet, Former President Hoover, and Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican Presidential candidate.

Landon to Speak

Mr. Landon was booked for an address Oct. 3 at Bartlesville, Okla., before returning to help the Republican ticket in his home State of Kansas.

Mr. Roosevelt will speak Friday night to a radio audience in support of the New York Democratic candidates. It is generally believed, however, that he also will mention national issues.

In a letter made public yesterday the President said he had not been asking voters to vote for Democrats "as opposed to Republicans or members of any other party."

"Nevertheless," he added, "I have the right to speak out in those instances where there has been a clear or deliberate misuse of my own name. That has happened in Pennsylvania."

He declared he objected to Judge Arthur H. James, Republican candidate for Governor, "saying in his speeches that I have deliberately refrained from meddling in local issues in Pennsylvania because I am unwilling to 'put my hands in that muddy water.'"

Appeal for Earle

The last reference was to charges of vote coercion against Gov. George H. Earle and 13 other Democrats which a special Legislative Committee is investigating.

The President said that in his relations with the Earle Administration, "I can truthfully say that I have found it at all times willing and eager to help in carrying into effect a liberal program for social and economic justice." Governor Earle is Democratic candidate for Senator.

Twenty-four hours after Mr. Roosevelt's radio speech, Former President Hoover and John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, will close the Republicans' campaign. Mr. Hoover will speak Saturday at Spokane, Wash., and Mr. Hamilton will make a final radio appeal.

Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York City praised Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, Democratic candidate for re-election, in an address at Detroit last night.

"Frank Murphy and New York's Senator Wagner are real friends of labor," said Mayor La Guardia. "They will help bring peace in the (labor) family."

Medals Bestowed On Heroic Youths By Scout Officials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The award of three Boy Scout Honor Medals for life saving and 10 certificates for heroism is announced by Daniel Carter Beard, National Scout Commissioner and Chairman of the National Court of Honor.

Joseph Infranca, of troop 178, Brooklyn, N. Y., received a "crossed-palms" Honor Medal for the rescue of two boys from drowning in February, 1937. This was the second such award ever made. Other Honor Medal awards went to Roy Lewis, Star Scout of Troop 9, Florence, S. C., and David Murray, of Milton, Mass., also for effecting drowning rescues.

An increase of 12 per cent in the membership of the Boy Scout Movement, with a total of 100,982 newcomers, was announced by Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive. Thirty thousand of these are Cubs, 9 to 11 years old. The gain in Sea Scouts slightly exceeded the national average for all boys, being almost 13 per cent.

Dr. West said the New York Zoological Society had informed him that it would continue the Hornaday Award for Distinguished Service to Wildlife. This decision was said to be particularly significant for Scouts in the Southwest, who will now be able to practice large-scale conservation projects on the 35,857-acre New Mexico reservation given them two weeks ago by Mr. and Mrs. Waite Phillips, of Tulsa, Okla.

Dr. West also announced a development sponsored by John M. Schiff of New York, chairman of the Personnel Division, which has enrolled a group of 3,393 young men, outstanding Scouts or former Scouts in college, who are in training to become adult leaders in the Boy Scout Movement or in other agencies.

Alabama Leads South In Wood-Using Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama leads all states in the southern forest territory in primary wood-using plants, according to a survey conducted by the Southern Forest Experiment Station.

There are 2,347 plants in the State, the survey reveals. Mississippi is second with 1,792 plants. The survey covered all plants having a daily capacity of at least 20,000 board feet in the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas.

Georgia Is to Study Uses of Waste Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Some 32,284 acres bordering on and including a small part of the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia has been turned over to the State of Georgia for use as a project demonstrating uses to which land unsuited for farming may be put.

The land will be known as the Georgia Coastal Flatwoods project, and will be managed on a non-profit basis under a 50-year lease approved by the Federal Department of Agriculture.

For the last three years the land utilization program has had the project under development for forestry and carpet grass growth. Recreational facilities for the general public have been provided with WPA labor, and a 125-acre lake has been made by the construction of a dam.

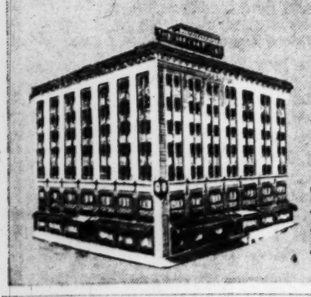
Charles N. Hancher Co.
Jewelers
Diamonds and Watches for nearly a century
1223 Market Street
WHEELING, W. VA.

A Fine Display of Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Linoleums, etc.
Sydnor & Hundley
108 E. Grace Dial 2-6515
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Richmond Dairy Milk
Will PEP up the KIDDIES
Richmond Dairy ICE CREAM
Makes Satisfied Customers —Ask them!
Our Delicious BUTTER Will Please You — (Moderately Priced)

Quality PAINTS
★ COVER MORE
★ LAST LONGER
The Right finish for every surface
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1017 E. Main St.
Opposite Post Office
DIAL 25765
Richmond, Va.

THE HECHT CO.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Headquarters for Nationally Advertised Lines
including
★ Society Brand Clothes
★ Red Cross Shoes
★ Dr. Locke Shoes
★ Carolyn Dresses



SUPERIOR Quality DAIRY PRODUCTS

FOR nearly a half a century this dairy has been universally recognized as serving only the finest quality.

MILK, WHIPPING CREAM, EGGS, BUTTER, BUTTERMILK, CHOCOLATE, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CHEESE and CREAMED COTTAGE CHEESE.

CHESTNUT FARMS-CHEVY CHASE DAIRY
26th ST., AT PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
For DAIRY PRODUCTS Call DEcatur 1011

FOOT SAVERS
on your feet mean more active hours and less tiring. Their exclusive Shortback Last plus correct styling make them America's leaders in women's shoes.
from $9.75
RICH'S
F STREET AT TENTH
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The New Fall and Winter
KUPPENHEIMER
Suits and Outercoats
DOBBS HATS
Grosner Furnishings
GROSNER
of 1325 F Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets Washington, D. C.
An opportunity to obtain fine etchings
Don Swann
of the Etchcrafters
will be here from November 1 to November 5
In addition to his beautiful collection of decorative landscapes and architectural pieces, Don Swann also presents a group of etchings—cats and dogs and horses—to please animal lovers. All in the delicate artistry that characterizes each of his works.
THE GIFT SHOP, SEVENTH FLOOR

Lansburgh's
WASHINGTON, D. C.
One of the Most Important Events of the Year—Our November Sale of
FURRED COATS
Coats with muffs, fur sleeves, detachable fur jackets, fur borders. In fact, every talked-about fashion is here! All furs mounted on the finest of wools including Stroock's and Juilliard's. Sizes for misses, women, larger women.
$36
Lansburgh's—Daylight Coat Shop—Second Floor

In Washington, D. C. . . .
THE NEW Jelleff's
—a store whose reliability you can depend upon for
Fur and Cloth Coats
Most outstanding values this season!

Formals for the Social Season
Glamorous gowns and lovely wraps for those important social functions, priced modestly, are found in our exciting collection, ready for your selection.
Philipsborn
11th STREET BETWEEN F & G
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BIBLE HISTORY COURSE
Washington and Baltimore
A non-interpretative chronological survey of the Old and New Testaments in relation to their historical background.
Fifteen weekly sessions, beginning Monday, November 7, in Baltimore and Tuesday, November 8, in Washington. Price $15.00.
MRS. MARY MOREY CULLOM
Former Instructor of Bible History in The Principia College
1310 E. 36th St., Baltimore, Md.
Telephone University 1141
Washington Representative:
Miss Jean Cameron, 2101 S St. N. W.
Telephone Decatur 1376

The Allies Inn
● Breakfast
● Dinner
● Luncheon
● Guest Rooms
1703 NEW YORK AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHEN YOU are in the nation's capital be sure to take advantage of the services of advertisers in
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
For information telephone
NATIONAL 2142
Hours 8 to 4 daily except Saturday
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When the honor of your presence is requested . . .
. . . then it's time to visit a good jeweler to select wedding presents. Many of the best jewelers advertise regularly in The Christian Science Monitor. The advertisers in your locality are displaying fine wedding gifts now.

The Home Forum

The Royal Gardens of Kensington

IN HIS diary for April 23, 1696, John Evelyn wrote: "I went to see the King's house at Kensington. It is very noble, tho' not greate."

When Evelyn visited Kensington Gardens at the end of the seventeenth century, the gardens were already about six hundred years old. In the reign of William the Conqueror, a Norman knight, Geoffrey Mandeville, had given the lands of Neyt, or Kings-town, to the Abbot of Westminster; and this abbot probably built his Manor House on the site of William III's present palace. The Manor House was later lent to John of Gaunt, who lived there after his own palace in the Strand had been sacked by the insurgents.

After the Reformation the old house was rented, or sold, to various noblemen in favor at Court, until it passed into the possession of the Finch family, early in the reign of Charles I. The Finches rebuilt the manor, and it then became known by their family title of Nottingham. They held the house throughout the Commonwealth, and finally sold it to William of Orange for the considerable sum of thirty thousand pounds.

* * *

KING WILLIAM AT once set about rebuilding the house and planning the gardens. He also built a new road to Westminster which was later to be known as Kensington Gore, "gore" meaning mud. In a letter from the palace, a lady says:

> "There are two ways through the Park, but the new one is so convex, and the old one so concave, that by this extreme of faults they agree in the common one of being, like the high road, impassable."

When Queen Anne came to the throne, the gardens blossomed into their first glory. Wren strolled round the existing formal, gravel paths, and planned for the Queen new alcoves and the great orangery. This orangery must be the most perfect building of its kind in England. It is decorated by Grinling Gibbons and was once full of myrtles, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, and other exotic plants. Another great improvement to the gardens was a cultivated dell behind the palace, made from an unsightly gravel-pit. Of it the great Addison wrote in a copy of the Spectator, dated September 6, 1712:

> "Wise and London are our heroic poets; and if, as a critic, I may single out any passage of their works to commend, I shall take notice of that part in the upper garden at Kensington, which was at first nothing but a gravel-pit. It must have been a fine genius for gardening that could have thought of forming such an unsightly hollow in to so beautiful an area, and to have hit the eye with so uncommon and agreeable a scene as that which it is now wrought in to."

* * *

GEORGE II WAS the next ruler to live for any length of time at Kensington. His Consort, Queen Caroline, took a great interest in the gardens and planned them in practically their present form. She had the Serpentine built, also the Round Pond, or Great Basin, and also planted avenues of elms and horse chestnut trees. It was in her reign that the gardens became popular. They were opened to the public on Saturday and Sunday mornings, and were used as a fashion parade by the fops and ladies of the Court.

After Queen Caroline's time, the glory of the gardens began to decline, for George III and George IV both preferred to live elsewhere. Then, in 1819, Princess Victoria was born in the palace. Historians have often described her childhood, and early morning summons to the throne. During her reign the palace and gardens were neither fashionable nor admired, and even the famous orangery was used as a potting-shed.

* * *

THE PALACE ITSELF was described, at that time, in a poem by a certain Lady Charlotte Blount, as:

> "A more unsightly and misshapen pile,
> Hath ne'er disgraced this rich but tasteless Isle."

A "Friend of Improvement" writes in The Times of 1826, protesting at the high cost and size of the new Serpentine bridge which, in his opinion, was too large to span a mere pond.

Leigh Hunt's praise of the palace and the gardens, however, where the air seemed to him not only fresher, but "whiter," and Arnold's "Lines Written in Kensington Gardens," with Sir J. M. Barrie's magic book, brought renewed interest to the old place. Today the gardens themselves may be considered just as royal, dignified, and lovely as they ever were.

M. J. B.

Whistler's Butterfly

THE famous butterfly monogram—originally a decorative combination of the letters "J. M. W.," which evolved into a decorative design of a butterfly enclosed in a circle—began to appear in Whistler's paintings in the late sixties. The "Symphony in Gray and Green—The Ocean," (painted in 1866) was probably the first important canvas in which it was introduced. . . .

The Old Masters frequently handled such a signature with ingenuity and some degree of modesty. The red cartouches of Hiroshige are known to every print-collector. He considered it a part of the picture, a colour note or vehicle of balance in an empty space, as important a detail of composition as any other. . . .

Whistler continually made slight changes in the design, he toyed with it as with some curio, elaborated it in many ways, and, eventually, even bestowed a sting upon the insect, as it appears in his "Gentle Art of Making Enemies."—From "The Whistler Book," by SADAKICHI HARTMANN. (Boston: Page.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$ 6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
BUDAPEST: Esterhazy 17.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Song for the Last Day of October

THIS is a soaring song
Of bursting gratitude—
A rhapsody of joy!

Let us listen while the little stream
That wanders gaily through the woods
Sings it to us:

"I have seen uncounted Octobers
Throw their bright blankets
Over the high hills,
But none has seemed more radiant
Than this one.
Over and over I sing October's praise,
But only those who stop
Beside my mossy banks
In the intimate, fresh stillness
Of early morning
Will really hear it.
It is then that I sing my rapturous song—
My song of deep delight;
My song that trembles upward;
My song that is made up of bird calls;
Of warm, October sunshine
And the wet touch of dew;
Of the waning chant of night-creatures
Set to the glittering music of moonlight.

Those who have heard my song
Have treasured it in their hearts:
In it throbs the full brilliance of Autumn
And the trembling promise of Spring."

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

Unequalled Servant

ALMOST every horse has a predilection for man's friendship, but he asks in return that man shall be *his* friend. . . . Naturally it requires time to understand and to be honoured by his friendship and thereafter to take advantage of it. This having been accomplished by correctly training him to our ways, the horse will give services to man unequalled by any other beast or by any machine. He will then obey his master's every wish. He will be ready to work and use his intellect for him and to carry him at any hour of the day or night, whether feeling at his best or at his worst, in any weather, and at any desired speed of which he is capable. . . .

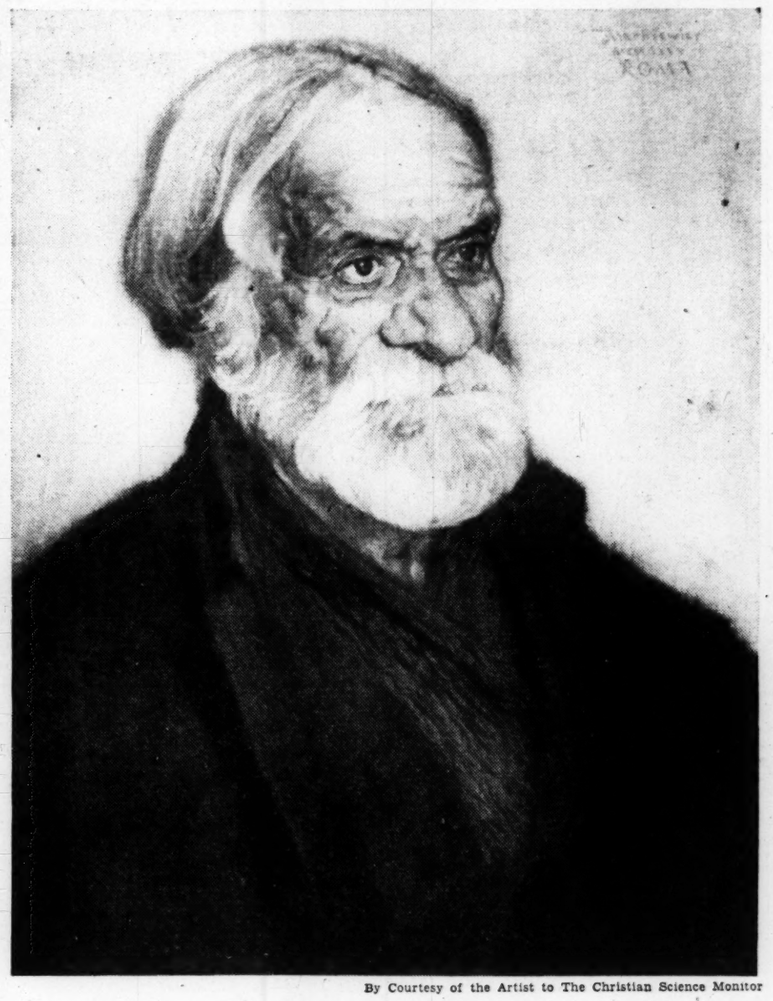
The horse is immeasurably more than just a means of locomotion. There is a glory in the very act of riding a horse. There is but little glory in driving a car. . . . No wonder that men throughout the ages have desired to be represented in statues and paintings riding on the back of a horse, and today have no desire to be featured for posterity seated in a machine.—MAJOR A. J. R. LAMB, D. S. O., in "The Story of the Horse." (London: Alexander Maclehose.)

Second Only to Shakespeare

THE characteristics and the idiosyncracies of the Shavian drama are world-renowned. His plays are today more frequently presented, not only within the wide frontiers of the English language, but throughout the world, than those of any other man but Shakespeare. . . .

The plays were startling enough on their first appearance. Ibsen had broken the "well-made play" by making it better than ever: Mr. Shaw broke it by not "making" it at all. He was once told that Sir James Barrie had completely worked out the plot of *Shall We Join the Ladies* before he began to write it. Mr. Shaw was scandalized. "Fancy knowing how a play is going to end before you begin it! When *I* start a play I haven't the slightest idea what is going to happen." His other main innovation was to depend for his drama not on the interplay of character and character, or of character and circumstance, but on that of argument and argument. His ideas become personages, and fight among themselves, sometimes with intense dramatic effect, and sometimes not. His human beings, with a few exceptions, are there for what they are to say, not for what they are to be or do. Yet they live.

Recently I took my children to *Major Barbara*. Twenty years had passed since I had seen it. They were the most terrific twenty years the world has known. Almost every human institution had undergone decisive change. The landmarks of centuries had been swept away. . . . Silent social evolution, violent political change, a vast broadening of the social foundations, an immeasurable release from convention and restraint, a profound reshaping of national and individual opinion, have followed the trampling march of this tremendous epoch. But in *Major Barbara* there was not a character requiring to be re-drawn, not a sentence nor a suggestion that was out-of-date. My children were astounded to learn that this play, the very acme of modernity, was written more than five years before they were born.—From "Great Contemporaries," by the RT. HON. WINSTON S. CHURCHILL. (New York: Putnam.)



By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTRAIT OF A MAN, BY MARKIEWICZ

MARKIEWICZ was born in Berlin, the son of well-to-do parents. Having private means, the young man was able to travel extensively. Then, suddenly, he decided to perfect what he called his "rudimentary" talent for drawing. He showed his sketches to Professor Orlik (director of the Berlin Academy) who advised him to work for a couple of months, in order to "finish off," with Professor Hirsch. At the end of the time, Markiewicz was not satisfied; and, feeling the need for self-discipline, he continued for two strenuous years under the professor—a decision he has never regretted.

The advent of the Nazi régime in Germany brought the loss of his private income. Little realizing the fight for existence he was to face, he "gaily," as he put it, motored off to Italy. There, in Rome, in his quiet studio in Via Margutta, the little back street well known to generations of artists, he settled down to hard work. His first exhibition, given last year, brought him recognition and appreciation. But, as a German, he is debarred from exhibiting in Italian exhibitions and, as a Jew, from exhibiting in Germany; so it is difficult for him to bring his work before the public.

Markiewicz belongs artistically to no group or "ism." He is essentially a portrait painter, although he has painted many interesting landscapes. His qualities are integrity and sincerity of purpose. He never exaggerates nor understates what he sees, and here he is in line with the great portrait painters of the past.

Prints For Collectors

THE Currier and Ives prints which have so aroused public interest that they have almost monopolized old-printsellers' activities in recent years, cover a wide range of subjects. Many of these have neither interest nor value. Those in greatest demand are the ones which show country scenes, the homesteads, farmyards, sleighing-parties, husking-bees, and rural holiday festivals, redolent of pungent country odors and displaying the restrained gaiety of the New England scene.

Equalling these in value and appealing to a variety of tastes are the top-notchers of the Currier and Ives firm, the elite, as it were, of their productions. How fascinating they are, these brightly colored pictures! . . .

If, however, prices are a measure of interest, sea-life is the subject which has outstripped all other Currier lithographs in popularity. The price of a fine clipper-ship, which could have been had for a few dollars before the War, has now risen to a figure which only the wealthy buyer can pay. The picture market had for years been steadily absorbing the paintings which New England shipmasters brought home from China, Marseilles, and Liverpool. The lithographic prints of clipper-ships—*Redjacket, North-Star, Dreadnaught, Charter Oak,* and the like—were designed to supply the wider demand for these pictures from a public stirred to enthusiasm by the rapid ocean passages made by them. With this interest there was doubtless then as now the recognition of that beauty of line and grace of motion which is seen in a ship under full canvas. Such features may explain the popular esteem in which certain types of lithographic prints, of which the New York firm of Currier and Ives were the great producers, are now held.—From "Yankee Bookseller," by CHARLES GOODSPEED. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

One Supreme Cause

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE healing, redemptive work of Christian Science rests upon the basic truth of the perfection of God and man. Evil experiences, therefore, have no part in God's provision for His children. Divine Love provides for man uninterrupted good. If one accepts this spiritual fact, and maintains its truth whenever and wherever discord appears, he begins to acquire the spiritual dominion which enables him to prove error unreal, and therefore harmless. As he continues to work from this spiritual basis, his understanding of God's allness becomes constantly clearer, his declarations of Truth more spontaneous, and the healing of sin and disease more certain.

The pure logic of Christian Science, based as it is upon God's allness, appeals to the open-minded investigator. The declaration of God's omnipotence, and evil's consequent impotence, announces no new truth. The spiritual fact was established in the divine creation when God spake, and it was done. Though incarnate evil may claim to germinate, develop, and continue, it is actually without power, since it has no spiritual foundation. Mankind is deluded by false material sense when it accepts evil as cause or effect.

On page 1 of "Rudimental Divine Science," Mary Baker Eddy defines Christian Science as "the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony." This "law of God" operates unceasingly, and when we spiritually understand the perfection and unchanging loveliness of all that belongs to God, we find fears and anxieties lessening. As hope, courage, and confidence displace dread of evil in our thinking, the harmony which is ours by divine right becomes apparent.

A student of Christian Science who suffered a severe fall, found herself instantly and vehemently declaring the truth of God's allness, and of her own consequent protection from discord. For hours after the accident she clung tenaciously to these statements, as physical symptoms suggesting dire resultant conditions assailed her. She refused to listen to the mental suggestion that she would be unable to prove God's omnipotence in this experience. Constantly she kept in thought "the word of the Lord unto Jeremiah" (Jeremiah 32:27), "Behold, I am the Lord: . . . is there any thing too hard for me?" Within twenty-four hours after the accident her steadfast faith in divine Love's presence and power brought about complete and permanent healing.

That the evils called sin, disease, discouragement, lack, loss, defeat, are not the realities which they appear to be, is not always easy to prove. Yet in countless cases of healing, brought about through the beneficent power of Christian Science, these errors have been proved unreal. When evil appears to be calling its loudest, or when the smoke of battle seems thickest, right then and there, our maintaining in thought the spiritual truth that God, good, alone is present will protect, comfort, and sustain us until, with wider vision, we discern the reality, and the error disappears.

Sometimes, when one is facing a difficult situation, he becomes so deceived by sense testimony that he accepts as real the network of untoward conditions which error would weave about him. The mesmerism of fear produces mental confusion. It is not the material condition, but the mental state, that counts. On page 379 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," referring to an experiment performed by certain Oxford students, in which a criminal was made to believe that he was bleeding to death, Mrs. Eddy writes, "Had he known his sense of bleeding was an illusion, he would have risen above the false belief."

Christian Science makes strong demands upon its followers for constant right thinking. The accumulated results of wrong thinking, the mental rubbish of the carnal mind, must be cleared away. There is no reason to postpone our response to good, which is ever present, and ready for instant acceptance. Whatever is true is always true, and there is no delay in God's bestowal of good. In the third chapter of the book of Revelation we read (20), "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me."

We do not need to submit to the world's dictum that unhappy experiences are necessary and inescapable. Though the voice of the serpent may insist that evil is real, the spiritual fact remains that since God is All, evil is causeless. The true man remains perfect, unfettered, satisfied, at one with his Father-Mother God.

On pages 470 and 471 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has written, "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history." All who will may accept the unspeakable comfort and prove the truth of this spiritually inspired statement.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

עם איז פֿארן נאָר איין גרונד-אורזאַכע

אַן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבנען נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל דורכגעשען קריסטשען סיענס

די ארבייט פון קריסטשען סיענס (די קריסטלעכע וויסנשאפֿט), וועלכע היילט אין רעשט דעם מענטשן, איז געגרונדעט אויף דעם פונדאמענטאלן אמת פון דער פאלקאָמענהייט פון גאָט און מענש. שלעכטס קען נישט עקזיסטירן, ווייל גאָט, וואָס איז בזיגדער פון גאָט אין גאָטס פֿאָלק, וואָס בזיגדער פון קיבדער פון גאָט בויט אלעס גוטס, די עקזיסטירט ליבע שויבקס דעם מענטשן גוטס. אזוי א שיר. דער וואָס נעמט אָן דיזען גוטסטיגן פאקט, און האלט זיך אָן צו דיזען אמת, אפֿנט אָן צו ערקויבן דעם הערשאפֿט וועלכע מאכט אויפֿן ערזאץ צו דערקענען די אונווירקליכקויט פון גאָנץ אידהום, און צו בעגרויפֿן דעם פאקט, אז זיבט אידהום אין אלעמיין איז אונווירקליך איז עס דערויבער אונשעדליך. און וואָס מעהרער דער שוודעקט אַרבייט פון דיזען גוטסטן מאָמענט, אין זיין מאכט אויסצוהיילן זיבד און קראַנקהיים מעהרער זוכער.

די ליבע לאָזט פון קריסטשען סיענס, וועלכע וויבט בעגרונדעט אויף דער אלמעכטיגהיים פון גאָט, אפֿצולויזן צו דעם פֿרויזונגען אונטערוויבער און פֿאַרשווינדן. די קראַנקהייט אָן גאָט איז אלמעכטיגקויט, און אז שלעכטס איז דערויבער אַהן מאכט אונאָפּהענגיג פון קיין נויען אמת, דיזער גוטסטיגער פאקט איז בעגרונדעט בעווארען אין דער נעשלעכער שפּיגל וועלן גאָט האָט זיך בעשטאַן עס איז בעשטאַן בעווארען. דאָך די שלעכטס, וועלכע איז פערקערפֿערט אין פֿלויש, בעדויטן אז די שפּראַכט אויף, עכטווילקלט זיך, אין בעדויטס נאָר, איז זי פֿאַרט אַהן אמת'יג מאכט. וויבל זי בעזיצט נים קיין גוטסטיגען פונדאמענט, די מענשהויט וועלכע אַפּנאַרט פון די מאטעריעלע הושים וועלן זי אנערקענט די שלעכטס אלס אורזאכע און רעזולטאט.

אויפֿן זיבע 1 פון „אַנאַנס-גרונדע פון דער נעוו-טעסטאמענט" דעשקרויבט מרי בייקער עדדי קריסטשען סיענס אלס „דאָס בעזונע פון גאָט, דאָס בעזונע פון דעם גוטען. וואָס פערוויישט און דעמאָנסטרירט דעם בעשלוסענעם פרינציפּ און די וויסטע רעגעל פון אויסווירקונג." דיזעס „בעזונע פון גאָט" הערט נים אויף צו ווירקען, און בשעת מיר דערגרייכען דעם גוטסטיגען פערשטאַנד פון דער אַלמעכטיגהייט און שאַרפֿקער בלויבען אין נאָדען פאַר דאָס אויבערשטע גלויבען אין דער בעשלוסענער לויטיק בעזעגנוואָרט און מאכט אויף אויסגעהוילט און צוריק בעזונט בעמאכט.

עס איז נים אויפֿער גרונג אַרויסצוציען אז די דער וואָס וואלט וועלען בעקומען אויסערמאַציג וועגן קריסטשען סיענס זיכער שפּראַך, זאָל שרייבען אין מאַכט בעזונט אין דער אויסער בעקאנט צו דער קריסטשען סיענס פאבליקיישנס פאבליש, באשטאַנ. מעסטשטשוסעס. ו. ס. א.

(The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Manchurian Pastorale

THE blue sky is washed to silver
In the rocky brook
Where the sleek cows wade,
Cropping the bright grass.
Under a green-gold poplar,
A leonine dog keeps watch;
While a small boy lies
With one patched blue arm thrown back,
Asleep in the honey-warm sun.

M. M. M.

Walk in the Sultry Woods

SILENT woods,
Warm, moist,
Not a breath of air stirring.
A bee bumbles,
One leaf falls,
My little dog pants,
So do I.

E. B. A.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover	7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1938

Two-Price Plan Already Tested In Boston Milk

WPA workers able to buy dairy surplus at two cents a quart—Wider use of system hinted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace's two-price theory for distribution of food and clothing to lower income groups at lower prices may be tried first in New England if the Federal Government actively takes over distribution.

The trail already has been blazed in Boston and Manchester, N. H.

In both places the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation supplies 500,000 quarts of milk for those on relief. WPA workers purchase the milk for two cents a quart.

The milk, purchased by the FSCC from New England dairymen's surpluses, is shipped to Boston by the Corporation where it is turned over to City welfare officials to process and distribute.

The processing, including bottling, costs the City about two cents. Federal officials estimate. Purchase and transportation is paid by the Corporation.

Federal officials visualize a possibility of distributing such milk not only to persons on relief or WPA workers, but to those receiving low incomes.

If the proposal was carried out, officials estimated milk could be sold to families now unable to buy sufficient quantities at eight cents a quart.

New England may become the first testing ground for the proposed system because distribution machinery is already established there.

Between Jan. 1 and Sept. 16, the FSCC supplied 15,800,000 quarts of milk which cost the agency $1,100,000. About 262,000 persons benefit from the distribution.

In all 61,000 families are receiving the milk. About half of them have one member of the family group on WPA and therefor pay the 2 cents charged by the City for processing.

The experiment in supplying milk started about a year ago when purchases averaged around 15,000 to 20,000 quarts a day. Since that time purchases have increased steadily. In one recent week more than 100,000 quarts were distributed.

Demand for Wool Boosts Receipt Of Duties in Boston

Port of Boston Business

Wool—the commodity that is credited with making or breaking of foreign commerce records at the Port of Boston—came to the rescue again last week. Improvement in the demand for wool, in a week when imports were light, necessitated withdrawal of about 500,000 pounds from warehouses, thereby boosting the collection of duties well ahead of the levels of a year ago. This was disclosed today in figures compiled for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

In addition to the withdrawal of dutiable wools there were 133,000 pounds withdrawn for carpet use, which is free of duty, and 180,000 pounds taken out for shipment to other ports.

Imports of wool which gradualy have been overtaking receipts of a years ago fell off a bit last week. This partially prompted the heavy withdrawals. The total receipts since July 1 are now running nip and tuck with the records established last year.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification—	Week Ending Oct. 29, 1938	Year Ago
Imprts for consumpt'n	$1,939,968	$2,292,173
Imprts for warehouse	208,187	266,470
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	425,312	350,114
Duties collected	452,031	414,623
Wool imports (lbs)	219,350	425,698
	Fiscal Year July 1-Oct. 29	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs)	13,180,470	13,403,032
Duties collected	$7,020,115	$9,154,338

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: diminishing cloudiness this afternoon or tonight, becoming fair and slightly colder with considerable frost late tonight; Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperature; moderate and diminishing northeast and northerly winds.

Maine: Fair tonight, Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperature in central and west portions.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair with heavy frost tonight, Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair and slightly colder in southeast portion with heavy frost in northwest and light frost in northeast portion tonight. Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight, Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Connecticut: Fair tonight with light frost, Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds over extreme south and fresh to strong northeast and north winds tonight diminishing Tuesday over central and north portions. Weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period Oct. 31 to Nov. 5, 1938, Inclusive

North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain beginning of the week, again Wednesday or Thursday, again at the end of the week. Cold at the beginning, warmer Wednesday, cooler Thursday night and Friday, warmer Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	40	Minneapolis	46	46
Bermuda	72	70	New Orleans	62	60
Chicago	42	42	New York	46	40
Denver	48	48	Norfolk	56	56
Helena	38	38	Philadelphia	46	44
Kansas City	56	50	St. Louis	48	48
Los Angeles	58	58	San Francisco	56	56
Miami	64	64	Washington	44	42

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 31.
B—Minimum, Oct. 30

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 4:56 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Tuesday, 5:34 a. m.; height 8.1 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:16 p. m.

Massachusetts Voters Face Four Vital Issues

Chief one is proposal to hold biennial sessions of Legislature instead of yearly as now.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Shall the Massachusetts Legislature continue to meet annually as it has for three centuries or shall the biennial sessions system now operative in 42 of the 48 states be adopted?

This issue is the first of four important referendums to be placed before every Massachusetts voter at the polls on Nov. 8 along with the task of choosing state elective officers, from Governor down, Representatives in Congress, state legislators and minor officials.

Other state wide referendums, in order of their appearance on the long ballot, are:

1. Shall all taxicab stands be open to all taxicabs or shall the present system of allowing establishment of special stands restricted to the use of one company be continued?

2. The biennial local referendum on the liquor questions under which the voters decide whether to ban liquor sales entirely within their community, allow only the sale of beer and wine, or allow the sale or all intoxicating liquor.

3. Shall legalized betting on horse and dog racing be continued in the various counties?

City Manager Plan Up

In addition, Cambridge, Quincy and Northampton voters will determine whether the much-publicized City Manager-Proportional Representation system of government shall be installed in their cities. Several other communities will ask their citizens to determine whether married women whose husbands are earning sufficient to support them should be barred from public service. In addition, there are numerous other local referendums.

Today's article deals only with the biennial session question, the vote on which was forced by the Massachusetts State Grange and the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations which sponsored the original initiative petition for a referendum on the proposed constitutional amendment. Yet neither of these organizations is today taking official part in the campaign for or against the issue, because they are not registered as political committees.

Yet several officials of the organizations are active personally in the proponent campaign conducted by a committee of 11, of which Everett Stone, Master of the Grange, John H. Mahoney, Secretary of the taxpayers group, and Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, are members. On the other hand, numerous members of these organizations are opposing biennials.

Arguments Pro and Con

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and the Massachusetts Civic League head the opposition to biennial sessions, which includes as key figures Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston and former State Senator, and Henry L. Shattuck, member of the Boston City Council and former treasurer of Harvard University.

Four major claims are advanced by biennials proponents, namely that the proposed system would:

1. Save at least $300,000 annually through legislative salary reductions, smaller printing and traveling expenses.

2. Fewer laws and less interference with business and industry,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Biennial Sessions: Case For and Against

The accompanying article is the first of five devoted to discussion of arguments, pro and con, regarding the four statewide referendums to be presented to Massachusetts voters on Nov. 8, as well as several local questions. The second article, to appear tomorrow, will discuss the referendum regarding public taxicab stands.

Rhode Island To Co-operate On Wage Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31—The working of the new Federal Wage and Hour Law is so acceptable to Gov. Robert E. Quinn and members of the State Division of Labor that they have informed Administrator Elmer F. Andrews they will cooperate fully in enforcement of the regulations.

In addition, Director of Labor Thomas F. McMahon, Joseph T. Cahir, Chief of the Division of Labor Relations, and Representative Thomas P. McHugh will go to Washington next month to discuss enacting State laws similar to the Federal act.

Business in general here seems to have been but little affected. Some complaints were made in the jewelry industry, where William H. Blake, Associate Secretary of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association, predicted the Act will result in a loss of money to many workers.

Will Get Less in Wages

These workers, he explained, who ordinarily put in as much as 60 hours a week during the fall season, will work fewer hours under the 44-hour work week requirement and will consequently receive less in wages. Although the regulations provide for overtime payments, it was held that the margin of profit was so small that many manufacturers would be unable to pay the overtime rates.

However, some employees in the industry say they do not expect to be affected for some time. They say that for weeks they have been working overtime in the novelty shops stocking up for seasonal trades before the law became effective.

John F. Donovan, general organizer of the AFL, is here from Dorchester, Mass., for the purpose of organizing grocery and food store clerks. There are several thousands in Rhode Island. He says that attempts will be made to regulate hours and wages, which are far from uniform.

Textiles Little Affected

The State's biggest industrial asset—textiles—is little changed thus far, although there seems to be a belief in some quarters that an attempt might be made to bring wages down to the 25-cent-an-hour standard. In this industry, the wages are above the scale and the working hours are less than 44.

Tickets Are Placed on Sale For Week of Ballet Russe

Tickets for the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo went on sale today at the box office of the Boston Opera House. The six-day engagement begins Monday night, Nov. 7 with seven new production being added to the company's repertoire.

Maine Schools Tug at Taxes To Win Aid for Remote Towns

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 31—It looks as if Maine teachers might join forces with the State Grange in advocating a broader tax base for their State.

Warning that failure to provide adequate school funds would result only in lowering the standards of citizenship in the future, Bertram E. Packard, Commissioner of Education, this week took the position that "it is the responsibility of the State to remove inequalities in the tax system, and to tax wealth fairly and impartially wherever it may be, to educate children wherever they may be."

The Commissioner, speaking at the annual convention of Maine teachers decried what he termed a 25 per cent decrease in school funds and said that the schools have been cut at a rate entirely out of proportion to the cuts in other tax supported departments. Though a start toward equalization of educational opportunity was made by the last Legislature, which appropriated funds used for that purpose, educational leaders feel that unless more is done soon there will be a shortage of trained, efficient teachers and an inevitable injury done to Maine youth of today and citizens of tomorrow.

Minimum Wage

Maine officials have pledged support to the new wage-hours law, but it is not believed their task of enforcement will be hard. For it would appear that Maine's most important industries will not be affected on the score of minimum wage, their standards being in most instances above those fixed by the Act.

Payrolls Increase

An increase in their industrial pay rolls was good news, this week to Lewiston and Auburn. The average October week textile pay roll was $152,696 and shoe industry pay roll $108,175, making a total of $260,871, against $240,720 in September, and $224,280 a year ago. Textile mill employment was nearly at the 6,000 peak, averaging 5,850.

Many Events Are Scheduled For Halloween

Wholesome fun to characterize programs which have been arranged for Greater Boston youth.

Boston Today

When the ghosts and goblins of Halloween sneak out of their eerie corners tonight, they will be corralled by Boston policemen and told that the younger generation this year is more interested in "apple ducking" and other harmless sports than in ventures of a destructive nature.

From police and youth organizations down to neighborhood groups, efforts will be made to keep the goblins, both fanciful and wrapped up in real bedsheets, under reasonable restraint through the channels of adult-sponsored parties in which fun will prevail without the destructiveness of uncontrolled zeal.

Festivities at these controlled parties will include parades, motion pictures, games and refreshments. They will be launched throughout the city at 7 p. m. and will continue until 9 and 10 p. m. Members of the Junior Police Corps will play hosts to thousands of youngsters and prizes will be awarded for unusual costumes.

Huge indoor parties will be staged in police stations, municipal buildings and public and private halls throughout the city. Other cities of the Metropolitan District, Chelsea, Charlestown and Cambridge, will follow Boston's example along with boy's clubs and the Y. M. C. A. which will turn youth away from bean blowers and fence lifting to dart games, horse-shoe throwing, music and target practice.

As a result of continued education along the lines of wholesome fun under reasonable supervision, police agencies hope to make Halloween a holiday that adults as well as children will look forward to each year.

Fred Stone Calls on Tobin

Fred Stone, for whom 1938 marks the 50th year of a great stage career, dropped into Mayor Tobin's office this morning, signed Boston's big Registry Book and received a brochure containing information about the City's landmarks. Mr. Stone is here on a little matter of starring in "Lightnin'" which opens at the Colonial Theater tonight.

The veteran actor—diplomatically overlooking the bite of a raw October day—said he was "glad to be back in Boston." Mr. Stone, whose face is a conjunction of the benign, the comical and the sincere, said he was in Hollywood not long ago to make a picture. While he enjoys film work, he prefers the legitimate stage.

"I really regard making movies as a vacation," Mr. Stone added.

The distinguished visitor was accompanied by Jack Potter, his manager and the manager of the show, and Garnett Cupp, a member of the "Lightnin'" company. Louis Brems, official greeter for Boston, greeted.

$1,100,000 Loan Sought by Tobin

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today asked the City Council to authorize an additional loan of $1,100,000 outside the debt limit to meet a year-end deficiency in the Boston relief appropriations.

It was announced that the loan, if authorized by the Council, would bring the outstanding debt of the City of Boston for relief purposes to approximately $19,000,000. The net debt for all purposes is $135,854,081, as of last Sept. 30.

Mr. Tobin told the Councilors that he had been advised by the Budget Commissioner that the proposed loan would be necessary to make up deficiencies in existing appropriations.

The chief deficiency is in the item for direct relief, known as "Special Item" in the budget of the Public Welfare Department's Central Office.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

An Old-Time Favorite Back in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Fred Stone — **Mayor Maurice J. Tobin**

Star of "Lightnin'" makes an informal call on Boston's Chief Executive at latter's office in City Hall.

Bay State Battle For Governor Is In Its Final Week

The Massachusetts political campaign entered its last week today, with most observers conceding Leverett Saltonstall, Republican nominee for Governor, a substantial edge in his battle with James M. Curley, Democratic nominee, who seeks to return to Beacon Hill after a two-year absence.

As yet the observers see little evidence that the schism in the Democratic party is closing. In fact, many profess to distinguish signs of the split over Mr. Curley widening daily.

Meanwhile, the two major candidates continued their campaigns, Mr. Saltonstall relying mainly on issues in his drive, and Mr. Curley mixing personalities with issues.

Substantial Lift

Over the week end, the Saltonstall candidacy received a substantial lift through endorsements from the Independent Voters of Massachusetts, an organization which supported Gov. Charles F. Hurley two years ago, and Herbert B. Ehrmann, Boston attorney and active supporter of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Ehrmann's liberal tendencies are well known throughout Massachusetts. In a radio address Mr. Ehrmann counteracted the charge that a vote against Curley would be a vote against President Roosevelt, and insisted that Mr. Curley was merely a "hard-boiled and self-seeking politician."

The Independent Voters of Massachusetts said of Mr. Curley: He is conducting "his campaign upon personalities and shrewdly avoids the fundamental issue of his past record in public office."

The Democratic candidate immediately counteracted with presentation of endorcements of his candidacy from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and from the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, head of the Union for Social Justice.

Not Unexpected

The Green endorsement was not unexpected inasmuch as the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor is already on the line for Mr. Curley. It came in a telegram sent to the state organization. The Coughlin endorsement was announced in a radio address by Myles C. Hayes, leader of the Union for Social Justice in Massachusetts.

While these endorsements may aid Mr. Curley, the latter may have hurt his own candidacy through threatening bodily harm to hecklers at a rally in New Bedford.

Mr. Saltonstall at a joint meeting of Townsend clubs at Faneuil Hall yesterday renewed his party's pledge to obtain for the Townsend Plan followers an adequate hearing before Congress in the coming year.

While Mr. Saltonstall was attending various rallies in Lowell, Lawrence, Methuen and Greater Boston, the Republican State Committee issued a list of labor officials backing the Saltonstall candidacy. This list is being used to show that organized labor is far from 100 per cent behind Mr. Curley.

Boston-New York Steamer Held At Cape Cod by 40-Mile Gale

A 40-mile-an-hour gale that swept down the North Atlantic today halted Boston harbor traffic and even forced 800 passengers on the New York boat to choose between coming from Cape Cod Canal on a special New Haven train or waiting for waves to subside so the large vessel could proceed up the bay with comfort.

Among those in the ship was a large delegation of local Notre Dame rooters, returning from the Notre Dame-Army game in New York. Among them were Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston; his Secretary, Cornelius Reardon; and City Treasurer Joseph McCarthy. Mayor Tobin hired an automobile for his party and arrived at City Hall before noon.

Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge, and Major John C. Carr of Medford were also in the boat, which was making its last trip of the season. Tonight it is to be replaced with the Acadia, used in the Eastern Steamship Company's Nova Scotia run in the summer. The special New Haven train left State Pier near Buzzards Bay entrance to the canal at 11:44, but since extra fare was charged many passengers decided to stay on the boat.

The high wind and waves in the harbor sent the last of the City of Salisbury to the bottom sometime during last night, it was reported today by Octavius Reamy, keeper of Graves Light. The British freighter crashed on an uncharted rock last April 22. The bow sank almost immediately, but the after part remained lodged on the rock until last night, so salvage of part of the $1,500,000 cargo was possible.

The only vessel to dock in Boston today was the Motorship Penobscot, which came from Bangor and other Maine ports. Other coastwise vessels remained in port and no transatlantic arrivals were expected.

Highland Light reported a 40 mile blow with high seas, and Nantucket lightship reported a similar wind with rain. There was no fog reported.

Despite the chill and high wind, workers cleaning the top of the Boston Custom House tower remained on the job today, but admitted it was pretty unpleasant work on the windward side.

Roman Catholic Bishop Opposes Pari-Mutuel Bets

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 31 (AP)—The Rev. James E. Cassidy, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Fall River, yesterday issued a pastoral letter banning all games of chance from churches in his charge and urging a vote against pari-mutuel betting on horse and dog races in the November election.

Asserting the Church had never received a penny from gambling games at any race track, Bishop Cassidy added it never would as long as he retained his present position.

"All games of chance under whatsoever name where money or articles of any considerable value are involved are strictly prohibited, enjoined and forbidden" under the auspices of any Church in the Fall River Diocese, he said.

Road Fatalities In Substantial Drop

Massachusetts highways were twice as safe last week as they were in the fourth week of October a year ago, according to Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today.

Compared with 23 persons involved in fatalities on the road during last year's final week in October, Mr. Goodwin reported only 12 for the week just ended, which is three fewer than the week before.

The hazards of after-dark driving were stressed by Mr. Goodwin's report that seven of the 12 fatalities occurred at night. The fatality toll for the year to date stands at 465 against 598 last year.

Future Farmers Elect

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 31 (AP)—William O. Drinkwater, of Needham, was elected President of the Massachusetts Association of the Future Farmers of America at the annual meeting at Massachusetts State College on Saturday.

U. S. to Aid in Developing 2,050-Mile Appalachian Trail

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The National Park and Forest Services announce they will co-operate in the development and perpetuation of a 2,050-mile trail along the scenic, broken crest of the Appalachian Mountains.

The trail, extending from Mount Katahdin, Maine, to Mount Oglethorpe, Georgia, was marked completely last year by about 80 outdoor organizations affiliated with the Appalachian Trail Conference.

The two Government services plan to set aside a "protective strip" on each side of the 704 miles of trail lying within national forests and parks. Campsites and shelter facilities, located not more than a comfortable day's hike apart, will be constructed along the trail under Government jurisdiction.

Action Is Praised

Myron H. Avery, Chairman of the Appalachian Trail Conference, hailed the Government action, as giving the project necessary impetus to insure its completion.

"Apart from insuring protection of the trail now located in Federally owned lands, it points the way toward future preservation of the entire trail route," he said.

The original proposal of a continuous marked footpath through the mountain wilderness of the Eastern Atlantic States dates back to 1921. At that time Benton Mackaye, Government Forester now attached to the northeastern forest experiment station, suggested the trail. Formation of a trail conference followed.

Trail in U. S. Parks

Of the 704 miles of trail which the park and forest services will supervise, 99 miles are in the White Mountain National Forest of New Hampshire, 55 miles in the Green Mountain National Forest of Vermont, 88 miles in Shenandoah National Park of Virginia, 68 miles in the George Washington National Forest of Virginia, 85 miles in the Jefferson National Forest of Virginia, 55 miles in the Cherokee National Forest of Tennessee, 45 miles in the Pisgah National Forest of North Carolina, 70 miles in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park of North Carolina and Tennessee, 54 miles in the Mantahala National Forest of North Carolina, and 85 miles in the Chattahoochee National Forest of Georgia.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
Fred Stone in revival of "Lightnin," by Frank Bacon and Winchell Smith. Produced by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Copley—
"Haiti," direct from a six months' run in New York. Drama of the Black Napoleon. By William Du Bois. A Federal Theater Project. 8:30. No matinees.

Plymouth—
"Golden Boy," by Clifford Odets. Starring Frances Farmer, Luther Adler and Morris Carnovsky. Presented by the Group Theater, second of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription plays. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Leave It to Me," musical comedy. Score by Cole Porter. Presented by Vinton Freedley. Featuring William Gaxton, Victor Moore, Sophie Tucker, and Tamara. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Exeter—
"My Lucky Star," featuring Sonja Henie. 3:25, 6:18, 9:05. Also Paul Kelly and Constance Moore in "The Missing Guest." 2:05, 4:55, 7:45.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9. Last 2 days.

Radio Programs—Page 11

South Station Theater—
Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra, "Demons of the Deep." Arthur Murray shows you "How to Dance the Shag." "Popeye & Katzenjammer Kids" cartoon. Latest newsreels and other shorts

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels; Grantland Rice, Football, cartoons, Travel in Cuba, and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"You Can't Take It With You," featuring Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore, James Stewart and Edward Arnold. Orpheum: 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50. State: 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Vacation from Love," with Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35. State: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Always a Woman," featuring Joan Blondell. "Bordertown," featuring Paul Muni. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"Men With Wings," featuring Fred MacMurray, Ray Milland and Louise Campbell. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Road Demon," with Henry Armetta, Joan Valerie, and Bill Robinson. 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:25.

Scollay and Modern—
"Straight, Place and Show," featuring the Ritz Brothers. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 4, 6:55, 10. Also "Garden of the Moon," starring Margaret Lindsay. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"That Certain Age," starring Deanna Durbin. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," with June Travis. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Brookline Village Theater—
Bing Crosby and Fred MacMurray in "Sing You Sinners." 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. Also "Bulldog Drummond in Africa." 2, 5, 8.

Uptown—
"Meet the Girls," with June Lang, Lynn Bari, Robert Allen and Ruth Donnelly. 2:50, 5:45, 8:45. Also "My Lucky Star," starring Sonja Henie. 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Mysterious Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre. Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"Meet the Girls," with June Lang and Lynn Bari. 2:09, 5:13, 8:17. Also "My Lucky Star," featuring Sonja Henie. 3:40, 6:44, 9:52.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Dracula," with Bela Lugosi. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:55. Also Boris Karloff in "Frankenstein." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10.

Strand—
Loretta Young in "Four Men and a Prayer." Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance," featuring Peter Lorre.

University—
"Personal Secretary," with William Gargan, Joy Hodges, and Andy Devine. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Also "I Am the Law," with Edward G. Robinson. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." Also "Fast Company," with Melvyn Douglas and Florence Rice. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Presentation of Pierne's "Children's Crusade" by the Handel and Haydn Society. Soloists: Agnes Davis, Blanche Haskell, Olive Appleton, sopranos; Ernest McChesney, tenor; and Walter Kidder, bass. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Hotel Vendome—
Program of French songs by Olga Averino. Ballroom. 4.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance lecture on Saints and Symbols by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Kiwanis Club, Hotel Touraine—
Regular weekly meeting. Frank E. Rutledge, guest speaker. 12:15.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

State Rights Issue in Flood Control Eased

Vermont Governor states War Secretary agrees to former's plan for transfer of land to U. S.

The State rights controversy which has threatened for nearly a month to delay construction of six flood control dams in New England was said today by Gov. George D. Aiken, of Vermont, to be "close to final solution."

This optimistic view was expressed by the Governor at Montpelier after he had received a letter from Brig. Gen. M. C. Tyler, Acting Chief of United States Army Engineers, saying that Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring had agreed to Mr. Aiken's plan for transfer of land for the proposed dam at Union Village, Vt.

Whether the basic dispute over "State consent" had been ironed out fully was not clear from General Tyler's letter or Mr. Aiken's statement, but it appeared that a basis had been reached for at least a temporary settlement under which flood control work might begin.

Ready to Contract

A week ago, Governor Aiken, who has said Vermont did not recognize the "right" of the Federal Government to "purchase or acquire land within the State without the consent of the State," declared Vermont was ready to contract with the War Department "for the acquisition and eventual transfer to the United States" of land necessary for a flood control dam.

He also said, then, that a Vermont statute permitted the Public Works Board to "acquire title to the necessary lands and easements and then convey the same to the United States, and the United States can receive the same under the so-called Flood Control Act."

General Tyler's letter, as released by the Governor at the State Capital, said the Secretary of War had approved Governor Aiken's recommendations and "it is understood that the department shall determine what lands, easements and rights of way may be necessary, that it shall make reimbursement upon acceptance of title by the United States and that such reimbursement shall be limited to sums equivalent to actual expenditures deemed reasonable by the Secretary of War and the Chief Engineer."

Governor Pleased

Expressing his pleasure at the "spirit of co-operation shown by the War Department in bringing the question of flood control close to final solution," Governor Aiken said:

"Flood control has not been the issue between the States and the Federal Government. The fundamental issue is Vermont's insistence upon the right of a state to control lands within its borders and that our resources should not be taken from us without our consent."

A similar stand has been taken in New Hampshire by Gov. Francis P. Murphy, who has pointed out the State's Land Use Law forbids the taking of land by the Federal Government (other than for public buildings) without the consent of the Governor, Council, and Land Use Board. In addition, the law limits such purchases, even with State consent, to five per cent of the total assessed valuation of a city or town and to two per cent of the area of the Stae.

Three dams have been proposed for construction in New Hampshire under the same program as that affecting Vermont. The entire program was approved on Oct. 4 by President Roosevelt, who allocated $11,000,000 for the work and ordered it immediately started. The program is aimed at preventing floods in the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers.

If Governor Aiken's interpretation of the letter from General Tyler is correct, the War Department has given way on its insistence upon acquiring land without State consent, at least insofar as Vermont is concerned. Naturally, New Hampshire will be interested now to see if the War Department will also yield in regard to that State.

Rayon Is Called 'Belle of the Ball'

Rayon, once the Cinderella of the textile business, recently has become the "Belle of the Ball" according to Theodore Wood, director of advertising of the American Bemberg Corporation and the North American Rayon Corporation who will discuss the future of rayon with members of the Advertising Club of Boston tomorrow at the regular weekly luncheon meeting.

Mr. Wood is convinced that nothing can halt the steady progress of the chemically produced fibers. As the first rayon was silk-like in nature, it naturaly was used mainly in the field where filament silk has hitherto been used exclusively. Today, he says, silk is pratically out of the picture, except in women's hosiery. He believes it inevitable that all other common fibers also will pass into the discard.

Banker Reports Increase In Tax Payments in Full

Henry H. Pierce, President of the Merchants Co-operative Bank of Boston, the largest co-operative bank in New England, today reported what he considers some kind of a record in tax payments—checks totaling more than $400,000 in full payment of more than 2,000 individual real estate tax bills to various cities and towns including Boston and surrounding towns.

"It is really a great thing to have so many customers able to pay in full their 1938 taxes when due," Mr. Pierce stated. "Certainly the aggregate of $400,000 means less cost to the different municipalities than if they had to borrow this money in anticipation of unpaid revenue to this amount."

Crimson Line Deserves Full Share of Harvard Victory—Bruins-Olympics Look Good

Backs Finally Realize On Heroic Work of Line

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Good old Princeton, the "boys" Dick Harlow and the Harvard players really "love," gave spark to the ashed embers of Crimson football.

After four successive defeats the Cambridge eleven finally found a victim suitable to its needs and the Tigers were soundly whipped, 26 to 7. The attack as coached by Harlow functioned perfectly. It was versatile, intricate, and deceptive. The Tigers did not make the same mistakes as last year when their linemen were so badly mousetrapped. Saturday they were completely outplayed.

The Harvard backs were immense as led by Torbie Macdonald, who romped 73 yards for one touchdown and twice more went over the Tiger goal line. Austie Harding passed, ran and kicked as never before; Ben Smith, who entered the game at the beginning of the second half, bent, broke and shredded the Princeton line with his ferocity. Cliff Wilson blocked as usual and proved an impenetrable barrier defensively.

But the boys who really deserve the credit for the first victory of the season are the boys who played well enough all season to have won before Saturdays' game—that Harvard line. From end to end, with the possible exception of the Brown game, the Harvard line has outfought bigger and better opponents and the majority of them for 60-minute stretches.

Again on Saturday the Crimson frontiersmen met bigger adversaries, and again they out-played size with smartness. This time, however, the cause was not a losing one, for their backfield—game heroes at last—finally came through. There are no headlines for Capt. Bobby Green, end; Ken Booth and Tom Healey, tackles; Tim Russell, center, or little Nick Mellen, guard. They did not score the touchdowns.

Those five linemen, ably assisted by Dave Glueck, Bill Coleman, Don Daughters and Win Jameson, have done the yeoman work all season. They have been at the bottom of the majority of pile-ups, they have opened the same holes game after game that the scampering backs did not take the full advantage of until Saturday. They have been the shock troops, offensively and defensively, all season only to lose. They could not score the touchdowns and bury their noses in the Stadium turf at the same time. It was up to the backs and it took five games before those backs came through.

Man for man that Harvard line is so superior to its own backfield that comparison is ridiculous. Only Cliff Wilson of the backs has matched the play of the line every game and he is not a ball carrier. It was a long time coming, and while they are not getting any of the headlines today, they have a self satisfaction, that of performance, and not a scrap book of clippings centering on any one game.

Unfortunately, there is no room for much individual praise here; but no man on the field Saturday played harder or better in a losing cause than Tom Mountain, the Princeton captain. Defensively he raced here, there, and everywhere, backing up his line, and offensively he kicked and ran all afternoon, regardless of the pounding he took from the staunchness of the Harvard defense.

Harvard now faces Chicago, Virginia, and Yale. From the way the team played Saturday it should have little difficulty balancing the budget of four defeats and one victory with three more triumphs. The Crimson line will hold up and the attack now has so much deception and versatility that only overconfidence or unseen misfortune can hold it back.

Now You See It and Now You Don't—Harvard Deception

By a Staff Photographer

Harvard faking in the 26-7 triumph over Princeton, Saturday, was superb. Above is an excellent shot by a staff photographer, with Gardella, Foley, and Macdonald all hiding the ball. It is during these split seconds of concealing the ball that opponents are drawn sufficiently out of position to make plays go. It so happens here that Gardella, turning into the line, received the ball from center, faked to Foley (45), faked to Macdonald (55) and spun through the line himself.

Crimson and B. C. Eagles Only Local Winners Over Week End

By Leavitt Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard and Boston College kept the victory colors aloft for the local area Saturday as Tufts, Northeastern, and Boston University, all playing away from home, went down to defeat.

Florida surprised Boston College by holding the Eagles scoreless for the first half. B. C. came back in the second frame, however, with well-thrown passes, which helped them pile up a 33-to-0 score. Florida's offense was no match for the strong B. C. line. The Gators gained only 30 yards by rushing and made three first downs. The Eagles amassed 235 yards by running and piled up 17 first downs.

With this victory, B. C. kept its record undefeated, but throws it wide open next week end when Indiana comes to Fenway Park for an intersectional contest.

B. U. Overwhelmed

Tufts and Boston University both had seven touchdowns scored against them, Brown whitewashing the Jumbos, 48 to 0, and Western Reserve beating the Terriers, 47 to 6.

While it was expected that Brown would have at least a seven touchdown edge over weaker Tufts, it was not expected that B. U. would be forced to yield so many scores before the Western Reserve Red Cats.

B. U.'s chances were hurt tremendously early in the first period when two of its star players were forced to retire from the game because of injuries. Solly Nechtem, chief ball carrier, passer, and kicker, and big Irwin Kopecky, tackle, were the boys Pat Hanley depended upon to spark the Terriers against Western Reserve, but they had to see their mates go down in defeat from the bench.

Crompton Passes For Score

The Terriers' running and passing attack failed to click during any part of the game. B. U. made only 67 yards from scrimmage as against the Red Cats' 432. The Terriers fared a little better through the air with Earle Crompton on the tossing end, helping his teammates to gain 132 yards and their lone touchdown.

Tufts was no match for Brown who scored at will. The Jumbos showed life during the game and rolled up six first downs as against Brown's 10.

Northeastern made a desperate bid to upset Springfield, but one of their own forward passes proved a boomerang. The Huskies scored first on the second period. This was wiped out by Springfield in the last quarter when the Gymnasts, after scoring a safety in the third period, intercepted a Husky pass and then went on to push over two touchdowns in the final quarter to win the ball game, 14 to 7.

College Football Scores

East

American 12, Brooklyn 0.
Amherst 35, Mass. State 0.
Bates 21, Bowdoin 0.
Bluefield 14, W. Va. State 6.
Boston C. 33, Florida 0.
Brown 48, Tufts 0.
Bucknell 6, Albright 0.
Buffalo 47, Allegheny 0.
Carnegie Tech 27, Akron 13.
C. C. N. Y. 32, Lowell T. S. 0.
Clarion T. 14, California T. 0.
Coast Guard 19, Rensselaer P. I. 7.
Colby 19, Maine 14.
Concord T. 12, New River 0.
Conn. State 13, Middlebury 0.
Cornell 23, Columbia 7.
Dartmouth 24, Yale 6.
Dayton 13, Marshall 7.
Delaware 41, St. John's 0.
Dickinson 6, Washington 0.
F. & M. 21, Drexel 0.
Harvard 26, Princeton 7.
Hobart 40, Rochester 0.
Holy Cross 21, Colby 0.
Howard 14, Cheney T. 0.
Ithaca 26, Panzer 6.
Johns Hopkins 7, Haverford 6.
Lafayette 39, Ursinus 0.
Lake Forest 26, Beloit 6.
Lebanon Valley 15, Penn M. C. 13.
Manhattan 13, Canisius 3.
Mansfield 6, Indiana T. 0.
Mississippi 25, George Washington 0.
Moravian 13, Susquehanna 0.
Muhlenberg 16, Gettysburg 0.
Navy 0, Pennsylvania 0.
New Britain T. 21, N. Y. Aggies 0.
Niagara 14, Clarkson 6.
Notre Dame 19, Army 7.
Ohio State 32, N. Y. U. 0.
Penn State 33, Syracuse 6.
Pittsburgh 24, Fordham 13.
Rutgers 13, Lehigh 0.
Shippensburg T. 7, Bloomsburg T. 0.
Slippery Rock 12, Grove City 0.
St. Anselm 26, New Hampshire 0.
St. Lawrence 26, Alfred 0.
Springfield 14, Northeastern 7.
Swarthmore 21, Hamilton 6.
Thiel 0, Westminster 0.
Vermont 20, Norwich 6.
W. & J. 14, Geneva 7.
Wesleyan 7, Trinity 6.
Western Reserve 47, Boston U. 6.
Williams 13, Union 6.
Wittenberg 9, Oberlin 6.
Worcester P. I. 19, R. I. State 14.

Mid-West

Baker 19, Haskell 7.
Baldwin-Wallace 20, Case 13.
Bradley 13, Illinois Wes. 0.
Butler 27, Wabash 0.
Chicago 34, DePauw 14.
Coe 13, Carleton 7.
Creighton 6, Wichita 0.
Cornell C. 7, Knox 0.
Dayton 13, Marshall 7.
DeKalb 28, Mankato 6.
Drake 21, Grinnell 6.
Hiram 13, Juniata 7.
Indiana St. 7, Evansville 6.
Iowa 0, Purdue 0.
Iowa State 7, Marquette 0.
Kenyon 18, Otterbein 7.
Luther 20, Central 12.
Michigan 14, Illinois 0.
Missouri 13, Nebraska 10.
Monmouth 14, N. Central 0.
Muskingum 0, Wooster 0.
Northwestern 6, Minnesota 3.
N. D. State 17, North Dakota 13.
Ohio Normal 14, Heidelberg 0.
Ohio 13, Cincinnati 12.
Ohio Wesleyan 20, Miami 18.
Purdue 0, Iowa 0.
Rose P. I. 14, Earlham 0.
St. Louis 13, Catholic 0.
Santa Clara 7, Michigan State 6.
South Dakota 7, S. D. State 0.
Swarthmore 21, Hamilton 0.
Toledo 39, Wayne 20.
Washington 20, Center 7.
West Virginia 27, Youngstown 6.
W. Va. Wesleyan 7, Waynesburg 6.
Wisconsin 6, Indiana 0.

Far West

California 13, Oregon State 7.
C. of Pacific 13, Oregon St. 7.
Colorado 20, Wyoming 6.
Idaho 19, Montana 6.
So. California 12, Oregon 0.
U. C. L. A. 6, Stanford 0.
Utah 21, Denver 0.
Washington State 15, Gonzaga 13.

South

Alabama 26, Kentucky 6.
Appalachian T. 27, W. Car. T. 0.
Centenary 7, Loyola 6.
Citadel 27, Woffard 0.
Davison 13, Furman 0.
Duke 14, North Carolina 0.
Florida A. & M. 16, Morris Brown 0.
Georgia A. & T. 6, Chaplin 0.
Hampden-Sydney 20, American 0.
Mercer 33, Oglethorpe 7.
Oklahoma 28, Tulsa 6.
Rice 14, Auburn 7.
Richmond 6, Washington-Lee 0.
Roanoke 28, Randolph-Macon 0.
S. C. State 24, Clark 2.
Southern Methodist 7, Texas 6.
Tennessee 14, L. S. U. 6.
Tennessee Tech 7, Sewanee 6.
Texas A. & M. 13, Arkansas 7.
Texas Christian 39, Baylor 7.
Tulane 27, Miss. State 0.
Vanderbilt 13, Georgia Tech 7.
Virginia 34, William-Mary 0.
Virginia M. I. 47, Maryland 14.
Virginia P. I. 7, N. C. State 0.
W. Maryland 21, Mt. St. Mary's 0.

Tech Keeps Cup

Massachusetts Tech skippers outsailed representatives of 25 other colleges yesterday to retain their Boston Dinghy Club Challenge Cup in the sixth competition for the trophy, contested in the Charles River Basin.

The race committee said it was the largest entry list ever recorded in intercollegiate yachting competition.

Scoring a total of 70 points, the Tech Tars had 12 more than Williams, which finished second with 58. Brown was third with 52, while other colleges scored as follows: Princeton 47, Boston University 37, University of Toronto 36, McGill 34, Haverford 33, Northeastern 31, Michigan 26, Yale 20, Rhode Island State 14.

Other competing crews were from Cornell, Dartmouth, Worcester Poly Tech, Coast Guard Academy, Trinity, Lehigh, Rochester, Holy Cross, New Hampshire, Harvard, Lafayette, Tufts, Georgetown and American International.

Three Tech skippers tied for first place in individual scoring with 35 points each—Herman Hanson, of Newton, Mass., Runyon Colie, of Zanoni, Va., and Eric Olsen, Brookline, Mass.

Exhibition Hockey

Week-end Results

Boston Bruins 7, Boston Olympics 2.
Boston Bruins 8, Pitt. Hornets 2.
Chicago Hawks 2, Cleveland Barons 1.
Canadiens 7, Springfield Indians 1.
Detroit Wings 4, Pitt. Hornets 3.
Boston All-Stars 5, Hershey Bears 4.
Providence 8, Hershey Cubs 1.

National Professional Football League Standing

Eastern Division

Club—	Won	Tied	Lost	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Washington	4	2	1	119	87
New York	4	0	2	102	69
Philadelphia	3	0	4	98	108
Brooklyn	2	2	3	76	109
Pittsburgh	2	0	5	65	120
Western Division					
Green Bay	6	0	2	168	79
Detroit	4	0	2	78	49
Chicago Bears	4	0	3	115	97
Cleveland	3	0	4	101	143
Chicago Cardinals	1	0	7	77	138

Results Oct. 30

Washington 6, Brooklyn 6.
Green Bay 28, Cleveland 7.
Detroit 13, Chicago Bears 7.

Next Sunday's Schedule

Cleveland at Detroit.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Green Bay at Chicago Bears.
Chicago Cardinals at New York.
Washington at Pittsburgh.

Harris to Manage

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 31

Clark Griffith, President of the Washington Senators, announced today he had signed Bucky Harris to manage the team for 1939. He did not disclose Harris' salary.

Boston to Have Two Good Sixes For Ice Season

Baseball, football, and hockey turn the corner so fast at this time of the year it is diffisult to swing along comprehendingly.

With the gridiron activity at its height and demanding full interest of football fans, hockey enters the picture. The Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League and the Boston Olympics, amateur club, exhibited their 1938-39 teams. Of course, the Bruins, having been in training longer and having bigger and better players, won the game, 7 to 2, but it was a good chance to view the teams in action.

The Bruins are relying on the veterans of last year and all looked ready to go. Tiny Thompson was clearly beaten by Art Smith of the Olympics for one goal and the other, scored by Jeremiah, was in scrimmage. Frank Brimsek, spare Bruin goalie, who may divide time with Thompson, looked and acted like a veteran during his short appearance.

Rear Guard

Eddie Shore was the same valuable player and the best rear-guard of the team. Jack Portland, Dit Clapper, and Flash Hollett, along with Shore, need no replacement as yet. The Porky Dumart-Milt Schmidt-Bobby Bauer line is ready to rival the first line of Ray Getliffe-Bill Cowley-Charley Sands. These two forward lines are going to enable Art Ross to develop a third trio. They will equal any other two lines in the circuit.

As a line, the third trio is too uncertain at this early stage of the season to judge. Roy Conacher played very well last night and is vastly improved in poise and ability from his appearance a year ago at Hershey. Pat McReavy looked a little shaky at center, but the youngster needs more time. Mel Hill was good at right wing and might make the fans forget Roy Goldsworthy before long.

The two veterans, Cooney Weiland and Gordon Pettinger played with Harry Frost, the new youngster who once belonged to Americans and he displayed all the earmarks of a real "comer." Frost patrolled right wing.

Bodychecking

Naturally the Bruins did not bear down in mid-season form. They did try hard to go places in the first two periods of the game, but without the use of bodychecking. The Olympics, only on skates a few times, could cope pretty well with Junie Stubbs and Art Smith on defense for a time, but condition soon robbed them of the needed effectiveness as the game wore on.

The Bruins topped off the three 15-minute periods against the Olympics with a 20-minute intra-squad scrimmage which lost its pep soon after the start when Tiny Thompson met with an injury and was forced to leave the game. The scrimmage then quieted down. Thompson is expected to be ready to face Toronto at Toronto Thursday. **W. M.**

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Women Take Internationally—Men Change Rule

LONDON—British women field-hockey players have set the ball rolling good and early—which is a thing all good hockey players do—in regard to the great international stick-wielders' jamboree planned for next October. That is a long way off, I agree. But already the ladies have the matter well under discussion, and are talking of what they expect to be the heartiest invasion from overseas ever known in British hockey.

The way things are shaping up, it seems as if the United States, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, and the four home countries—England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales—will all have teams engaged in a super-tournament at Bournemouth next October, and after that, as I understand the present plans, the visitors are to go on tour, for matches in various parts of the country.

The mention of those countries cited above draws our attention to the world-wide popularity of field hockey among women these days. Indeed, I think you might describe those particular lands as the most powerful in international play. But the game has a most enthusiastic following in several European countries besides. Notably in France, Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland, all of which, by the way, welcomed the opportunity to send along sides to take part in the tournament this season at Moulins, France, Oct. 29.

Secretarial Change

Changes seem to be somewhat the order of the day in British hockey just now, and not the least notable is the retirement of Miss W. A. Baumann, for 17 years the honorary secretary of the All-England Women's Hockey Association, which governs the feminine side of the game in a way that has evoked wide admiration. Not least of all from the administrators of masculine sport. She is succeeded by Miss B. Armfield.

During the term of Miss Baumann's office, she saw women's hockey rise and expand in a way that must exceed even the dreams of its pioneers. When she first occupied the secretarial chair, the number of clubs in membership with the A. E. W. H. A. was 89. Now it stands at more than 2,000. And there must be a good many more playing their hockey, so to speak, "unofficially."

The women's hockey season here is arranged in a very methodical manner. In the early part of it there are inter-club tournaments, and on the basis of how players make out at those festivals the county teams are selected to take part in inter-county competitions, which form a prelude to the production of divisional sides. By the time all this has happened the cream of the talent has—or at any rate should have—come to the surface, and is ready to be skimmed off, labeled the National Side and sent forward into the international round.

Word "International"

The word "international" in connection with British field games has come to possess rather a special significance, for the opponents traditionally understood to be indicated by it are the English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh. That covered the ground quite well in former days. But now, as we ourselves have seen in our discussion, the word "international" has been internationalized on quite a large scale.

In women's hockey, the English are the strongest force in international play of all kinds, and they enter upon their 1938-39 engagements as the all-conquering champions of last season, when they beat Wales by 11 goals to 0, Ireland by 9-2, and Scotland by 4-1. As you know, the men also wage a seasonal tournament on just the same lines, and here again, in 1937-38, the English team was victorious.

It has often been said (and not always jokingly) that the men could learn a thing or two from the ladies in the administration of field hockey. And that is precisely what they appear to have done in the matter of forbidding the use of the foot to stop the ball—except in the case of the goalkeeper—and of interference with an opponent's hockey stick, a custom known as "hooking."

Men Follow Suit

Women discarded both these practises some time ago, and, as a consequence, their play has been always commendably free, flowing and open. At last the men have followed suit, and, although opinions may still be divided at this early stage of adaptation to the change, there seems every reason to believe that the alteration is beneficial.

Alterations to rules are made only after very close examination and careful trial. And the responsibility for making them, so far as men's hockey is concerned, lies upon the International Hockey Board, a composite controlling body composed of representatives from the national associations of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

Another matter to which the international board is likely to have to give its attention fairly soon is the law relating to "sticks"—the raising of the hockey stick above the level of the shoulder. At present, perhaps inevitably, umpires do not give by any means a standard interpretation on the point, and, as a result, players are apt to feel that they do not know quite where they stand. Some officials are very strict, others frequently allow a player to go unpenalized, provided no one is near him when he trangresses. Always assuming that the transgression be not too spectacular a flourish.

Above the Head

One trend of opinion is towards the notion that the rule should be amended to read "above the head" instead of "above the shoulder." And this at least would seem to have the merit of making transgressions decidedly more obvious than it is today, when a strick raised above shoulder-level, but not far above it, must often be in the nature of a debatable point.

Anyway, the International Board may be described as having said its little piece just for the present. The women had a couple of good rules, the men have adopted them. Which provides something by no means unknown to men who join the ladies at that exacting variation of the game, "mixed" hockey. Namely, as our Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A May

"Another case of Ladies First!"

Hub Olympics To Play Thirty League Games

MONTREAL, Oct. 31 (CP)—The Provincial Senior Hockey League last night announced its schedule for the 1938-39 season, which opens Nov. 4 at Cornwall, Ont., and ends Feb. 19.

Canadian teams in the loop — Cornwall, Lachine, Valleyfield, Sherbrooke and Shawinigan Falls—will play 38 games. Boston, lone United States entry, will play 30.

Each Canadian team will meet a Canadian opponent 32 times, the games counting two points. They will play two at home against Boston, these tallying two points for the Canadian team and four for Boston. The Canadian teams will each play four times in Boston, for which they get three points and Boston two. The dates when Boston plays:

Nov. 5—Boston at Valleyfield; 6—Boston at Lachine; 12—Lachine at Boston; 13—Lachine at Boston; 18—Sherbrooke at Boston; 19—Sherbrooke at Boston; 20—Valleyfield at Boston; 25—Valleyfield at Boston; 26—Valleyfield at Boston.

Dec. 2—Boston at Shawinigan Falls; 4—Boston at Sherbrooke; 10—Cornwall at Boston; 11—Cornwall at Boston; 17—Boston at Cornwall; 18—Boston at Valleyfield; 26—Shawinigan Falls at Boston.

Jan. 2—Sherbrooke at Boston; 7—Lachine at Boston; 8—Lachine at Boston; 14—Boston at Cornwall; 15—Boston at Lachine; 21—Shawinigan Falls at Boston; 22—Shawinigan Falls at Boston; 28—Cornwall at Boston; 29—Cornwall at Boston.

Feb. 4—Valleyfield at Boston; 5—Valleyfield at Boston; 11—Boston at Shawinigan Falls; 12—Boston at Sherbrooke.

A—Second game to be arranged while team in Boston.

English High Rally

Hundreds of grads of English High School will gather for the first Football Rally which the school has ever had on Thanksgiving Eve, before the English High-Boston Latin annual game. The Rallies will be held in a cafeteria on Wednesday evening, Nov. 23. A special meeting of the Alumni Committee will be held in the E. H. S. cafeteria, Monday. The committee comprises present and former football coaches as follows: John D. O'Reilly '28, Thomas J. McCabe '08, William H. Ohrenberger '23, Arthur F. Duffey '26, Harold D. Bornstein '06, Jack Malaney '10, Charles Epstein '11, John W. Long '18, Jacob Levenson '20, Jack Granara '20, John F. McMorrow '24, John C. Swan '24, Timothy C. Doherty '28, Benjamin Gargill '26, Sam Cohen '27, Hyman Hurwitz '27, John T. Tinney '30, Vito Tamulis '31, Frederick W. Dow '30, David H. Smith '31.

Reds Sign Agreement With Indianapolis Club

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 31 (AP)—A working agreement with the Indianapolis club of the American Association was announced today by the Cincinnati Reds management.

The agreement takes the place of the connections with the Syracuse Club of the International League, dropped at the close of the baseball season, General Manager Warren C. Giles said.

Giles also announced receipt of Pitcher Bucky Walters' 1939 contract, bringing the number of signed players to nine.

Risatti Wins Auto Race

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 31 (AP)— Ricardo Risatti won the 15,000-pesos Argentine Grand Prize automobile race which ended yesterday. He drove the distance of 7,342 kilometers (4,562 miles) from Buenos Aires to La Plata, in 88h. 58m. 53 4-5s. A field of 126 racers, driving standard models, left Buenos Aires Oct. 18. Only 22 arrived at the finish after 10 days of racing and three days of rest.

No Figure-Skating Trials for the 1940 U.S. Olympic Team

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—There will be no trials for the 1940 United States Olympic figure-skating team, but the skaters will have plenty of chances to exhibit their ability this winter and at the same time help raise funds to finance the team.

At a meeting yesterday, the Olympic Committee of the United States Figure Skating Association completed plans which call for the selection of a team on the basis of performances in the National and North American championships and other important meets. It also planned winter-sports exhibitions to raise money.

The Association awarded the 1939 national championships to the St. Paul Skating Club to be held Jan. 19, 20 and 21, and the North American Figure Skating championships to the Granite Club of Toronto, Dates for the North American championships have not been set.

The Association decided to select a new list of judges for the National senior, junior, novice and dance championships; it ruled that probation clubs belonging to the Association may conduct carnivals and competitions, subject to the approval of the Carnival and Competitions Committee, and ruled that no motion pictures, stills or endorsements could be made by any amateur skater for commercial purposes.

A new perpetual trophy, donated by Bedell H. Harned of New York, will be put into competition at this year's Nationals. It will go each year to the club winning the greatest number of points.

Football Stars

By the Associated Press

Paul Christman, Missouri — Pitched to one touchdown, plunged to another to give Missouri its first victory over Nebraska since 1927, 13-10.

Jack Broady, Colorado—Accounted for two touchdowns in 20-6 victory over Wyoming.

Marshall (Biggie) Goldberg, Pittsburgh—Scored two touchdowns and ripped Fordham line to shreds to end three years of scoreless football rivalry between the Ram and the Panther, 24-13.

Torbie Macdonald, Harvard—Scored three touchdowns against Princeton to end the Crimson's longest losing streak, 26-7.

Lyman Divens, Kansas—Sparked K. U.'s 27-7 victory over highly-favored Kansas State with two touchdowns and fine blocking for his mates.

Stuart Hoskins, Richmond—Tore through favored Washington-Lee forward wall and scored lone touchdown of game to win 6-0.

Bernard Jefferson, Northwestern—Wriggled eight yards through highly-touted Minnesota's linemen to score touchdown that sent mighty Gopher eleven to first defeat of season, 6-3.

E. J. Streakley, Rice—Grabbed pass for one touchdown and bulled through entire Auburn team for 62 yards to score second as Rice downed Plainsmen, 14-0.

John Kimbrough, Texas A & M—Led 59-yard drive of Aggies in their 13-7 win over Arkansas, scoring winning touchdown in final minutes of play.

The million fans who gathered at football stadia throughout the country, paying close to $4,000,000, that the above named stars could so comport themselves.

Shamrocks Beaten

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31 (AP)—Combining passes with a powerful ground attack, the St. Louis Gunners of the American Professional Football League clipped the Boston Shamrocks, 24 to 0, in an exhibition game here Saturday.

Pacific Coast Conference

Team	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
So. California	4	0	0	70	15	1.000
California	4	0	0	74	24	1.000
U. C. L. A.	2	0	2	38	34	.500
Stanford	2	0	2	37	33	.500
Oregon State	2	0	2	27	32	.500
Oregon	2	0	2	47	72	.500
Washington	0	0	3	13	40	.000
Washington St.	0	0	5	17	71	.000

Critical Month Ahead for Grid Teams of Nation

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Football enters the critical November phase of a brilliant season with a dozen teams still eligible for the national championship.

Rank them as you choose at this point, but the undefeated and untied list of major outfits includes Pitt, Dartmouth and Georgeown in the East; Tennessee and Duke in the South; California and Santa Clara in the Far West; Texas Christian and Texas Tech in the Southwest; Notre Dame, Iowa State and Oklahoma in the Midwest.

Western Reserve, high-powered scoring array from Cleveland, likewise boasts a perfect record along with others in the so-called smaller college class, but lack of a representative schedule operates against them.

National championship speculation also must include Northwestern's Wildcats, conquerors of Minnesota, but held to a scoreless draw by Ohio State. Boston College, Villanova, and Utah likewise have escaped defeat but have been tied.

After last Saturday's extraordinary list of gridiron "naturals," never hitherto equaled in October, there is a noticeable falling off in the class of this week's program. High spots of the eastern slate include:

Pitt, the unquestioned leader after its 21-point fourth period rally that trounced Fordham, 24-13, will need to fight off a natural letdown in its annual clash with tough Carnegie Tech. Dartmouth, whose high-geared offensive brushed aside Yale, 24-6, has a breather in little Dickinson, while Georgetown, conqueror of Temple, 13-0, plays Bucknell. Of the other unbeaten Eastern outfits, Boston College and Villanova both will need to tread warily against intersectional rivals. The Eagles play Indiana, which held Wisconsin to a 6-0 count, while Villanova, surprised by a 6-6 tie with South Carolina, takes on Auburn.

Topping the intersectional list, however, is Notre Dame's meeting with Navy at Baltimore. The Irish spotted Army a touchdown in the first few minutes of play, and then won out on a fourth-period drive, 19-7. Navy, sluggish for three periods, was held to a scoreless tie by Penh despite a strong finish. Harvard, led to a 26-7 victory over Princeton by Torbie Macdonald, plays Chicago; battered Fordham tackles St. Mary's Gaels; Manhattan faces North Carolina State, and Columbia, well shellacked by Cornell, 23-7, meets an improving Virginia team.

After absorbing a terrific 33-6 beating from Penn State, Syracuse squares away against its greatest rival, Colgate, stopped by Holy Cross, 21-0. Holy Cross, meanwhile, plays Temple. Rutgers and Princeton, who began all this football business, renew their ancient rivalry in Rutgers' new stadium in New Brunswick. Yale takes on Brown, while Army eases off against Franklin and Marshall.

Paul Runyan Captures Argentine Open Title

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 31 (AP)—Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., United States P. G. A. champion, won the Argentine open golf championship yesterday with a record score of 282 for 72 holes. He took a prize of 1,500 pesos, approximately $385.

The Argentine professionals, Andres Perez and Martin Pose tied for second place, one stroke behind Runyan. Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., only other North American entry, had a score of 294 while Sid Brews of South Africa had 291.

Jack Tidball Defeats Donald Budge 6-2, 2-6, 6-4

LONG BEACH, Calif., Oct. 31 (AP)—J. Donald Budge's tennis letdown went to a new low yesterday when the King of world amateur players was trimmed by Jack Tidball of Los Angeles in a three-set exhibition.

In dedicating the new grass court of the Long Beach Tennis Club, red-haired Don met his fourth defeat in the past five weeks. He hadn't been beaten that many times in three years of international campaigning. Tidball, despite 11 double faults on his service, won by scores of 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

Where to Dine
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Breakfast 15c up — Luncheons 35c up
50c Dinners
Excellent food Vegetables always fresh
17TH CAFETERIA
One block west of The White House
724 17TH ST., N. W.

Read
THE SPEAKING VOICE
12 Articles
November 9-January 25
"Five Bushel Farm"
15-Chapter Serial
Young Folks' Page
WEEKLY
Beginning November 17

Youth and the P.T.A.
12 Articles
Appearing Each Tuesday on the Education Page
Beginning Dec. 6th
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway St., Boston, Massachusetts

Boston to Get New Freight Service to South America

Log of the Port of Boston

New, fast, freight service between the east coast of South America and Boston, is to be inaugurated with arrival at Boston of the Norwegian freighter Rio Novo, about Dec. 3. Following the Rio Novo, the motorship Velox is due at Boston about the middle of December, both boats coming from Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Santos. Sailings every two weeks are contemplated.

C. H. Sprague and Son, Inc., of Boston, who operated the American Republics Line in this service for the Government for 12 years when it was turned over to Moore & McCormack, Inc., of New York by the Maritime Commission, are operating the new service with the idea of retaining most of their customers.

Officials of the Sprague company are working on a southbound cargo schedule and plan to get the first southbound cargo out of Boston within a few weeks.

Eastern Steamship

Steamers on the Boston-New York all water route of the Eastern Steamship Lines are to be changed on Nov. 1 to the Acadia and Saint John for the winter. The Boston and the New York are to be withdrawn until next spring. Daily sailings are scheduled including Sundays at 5:30 p. m. No sailing will be made on Dec. 25 or Jan. 1, however.

Houseflag of the Dollar Line—symbolic of pioneering in foreign trade from Pacific Coast ports to the Orient—will again fly over the Seven Seas, after virtual suspension of service.

Irving T. Sorge, general agent of the Line at Boston, says that the steamer President Adams will sail from Boston Nov. 1, for resumption of service to the Pacific Coast and Far East. Mr. Sorge said that as soon as all ships are returned to service, the same regular sailings and arrivals that long characterized the line, will be resumed.

The Dollar Line, founded by picturesque Capt. Robert Dollar—the "Cappy Ricks" of Peter B. Kyne's fiction stories—built up a lucrative trade in their Far East service and later in the round-the-world line. Then came storm clouds of what the United States Maritime Commission charged was mis-management. Most steamers were withdrawn from service.

Liabilities increased and the Maritime Commission took over the Line, sending Joseph R. Sheehan, formerly of Boston, to be president of the company. He was previously attached to the Commission. Mr. Sheehan took over his new duties Oct. 28 and announced plans for construction of seven new ships of the C-3 type (large, fast, combination freight and passenger carriers) and three ships of the President Coolidge type, which, with the rehabilitation of the present fleet, will give the company excellent steamers of 16 to 18 knots speed.

Directors of the line says its name will be changed and the famous "$" sign on funnels of the liners will be painted out.

French Line Plans

Whether it is expectation that "the early bird gets the worm" or just a case of preparing early for the future, the fact remains that the Boston activities of the French Line are lined up now for next summer.

Boston Port Authority states that the French Line will send two passenger boats from Boston in 1939, the DeGrasse June 28 for Cobh, Plymouth and Havre and the Paris Aug. 11 for Quebec, Plymouth and Havre. The French Line has routed boats to Boston for several years in response to the invitation of the Port Authority to utilize the facilities of the port of Boston.

Fishing Trawler

Boston's latest addition to the fleet of fishing trawlers is the iron, Diesel-motored craft Lark, just completed at the East Boston yard of the General Ship and Engine Works, and now on its initial trip to the fishing grounds. The Lark is owned by O'Hara Brothers, who also own a schooner by the same name, and the skipper of the new craft—Capt. Earnest Parsons—left the schooner Lark to command the trawler Lark, 128 feet long, 24 feet beam, 14 feet deep and 238 gross tons. The schooner Lark is only seven feet shorter.

Leon Stone

Mme. Lehmann and Mr. Melchior in Recital

The Arts in Boston

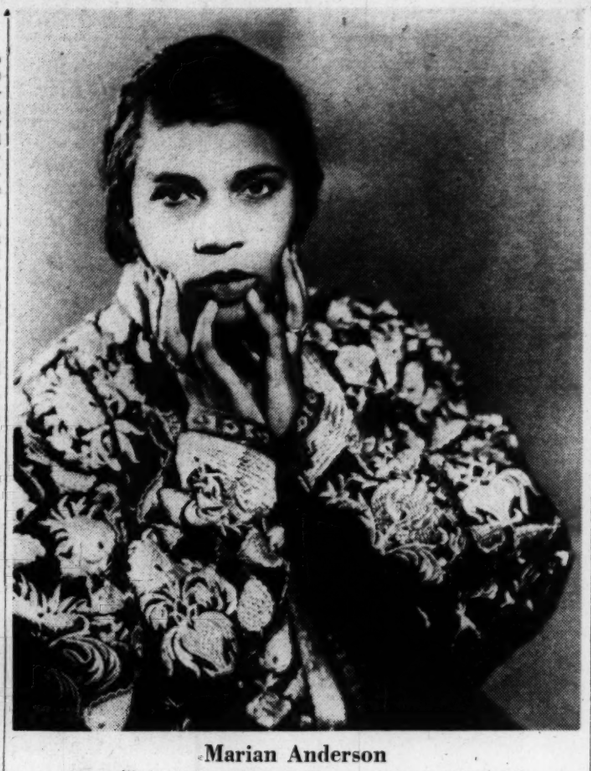
In a program which appeared to give exceeding pleasure to a large audience, Lotte Lehmann and Lauritz Melchior, soprano and tenor, gave a joint recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. Paul Ulanowsky was pianoforte accompanist for Mme. Lehmann and Ignance Strasfogel performed the same service for Mr. Melchior.

Songs from the Scandinavian Peninsula occupied Mr. Melchior in his first group, which comprised "Maysange," by the Danish composer Lembcke, "Tonerna," by Svante L. Sjöberg of Sweden, "Stille mit Hjerte," by Hannikainen of Finland, and "Hoerer Du," by the Norwegian, Sverre Jordan. Mme. Lehmann followed with "An die Musik" and "Gretchen am Spinnrad" by Schubert and "Er Ist's" and "Aufträge" by Schumann. The artists joined in duets by Schumann, "Ich denke dein," "Er und Sie," and "Unter'm Fenster." Songs by Hugo Wolf, Frank La Forge, and Strauss, were next offered by Mr. Melchior, and for her final group Mme. Lehmann chose "Mignon" and "Auch kleine dinge koennen uns Entzucken" by Wolf and "Morgen" and "Ständchen" by Strauss. The final number was a duet from Act 1 of "Die Walküre."

It seems scarcely necessary to write at great length concerning either of these artists. Each is well known to a Boston audience through appearances in opera and the vocal accomplishments of each are an old story. Although each seemed to be singing under a slight handicap, their technique stood them in good stead.

Mme. Lehmann's manner of presenting the pair of Schubert songs in her opening group will linger in the memory of at least one listener and Mr. Melchior is to be thanked for offering the Scandinavian group of unfamiliar songs with excellent taste and fluent diction. Not too often does one hear the Schumann duets, which evidently gave both the artists as well as their listeners a pleasant quarter hour or so.

It would scarcely be fair to close without mentioning the expert performances of Messers Ulanowsky and Strasfogel, whose work at the pianoforte lent additional interest to an interesting program. G. M. S.



Marian Anderson

Who will sing in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Dec. 4.

Vose Galleries

The first Boston exhibition of water colors by Francis J. Gyra of Newport, R. I., is being shown currently at the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square. Still in his early twenties, this aquarellist possesses an interesting talent.

There are pure water colors, washes with sepia drawing, and gouaches. In variations of technique, Mr. Gyra explores many fields open to the craftsman in this medium. He turns to past masters such as Tiepolo, the Venetian, for inspiration; he looks about him particularly to the Impressionists of today. He does not work according to any one style, but employs various methods to suit his ends. Such experimental and romantic handling of a medium can lead to original and rewarding results; it can also dissipate a promising talent by permitting it to ignore discipline, and restraint within accepted limitations. The artist of today desires some curtailment of his freedom, for there is far too much resource upon which he is at liberty to draw.

Italian themes prevail, and Mr. Gyra has aimed to depict with a few washes of color and some strokes of the pen spacious interiors, panoramic views, gardens and landscapes. He wets the paper, washes in the larger areas of color, and articulates finally in line. He gains an agreeable atmospheric effect without losing a sense of clearly differentiated areas of space. There is a light touch, a feeling for drama and pageantry, for grandeur and solemnity. It is pleasant to follow the artistic meanderings of a young painter with taste and ingenuity, and the world of artistic possibility ahead of him.

Co-exhibitor is Grace Collier, whose oil portraits of flowers remind us of fluid and transparent aquarelle. Miss Collier has arranged the blossoms tastefully in vases, set them conventionally against brightly colored, pleasingly textured backgrounds, and painted them with ease and grace. She bestows upon her blossoms a gleam and glow, actual aromatic existence. D. A.

Latest News Of Events In Boston Area

(Continued from Page 9)

The Mayor recommended $975,000 be borrowed for this item.

Three WPA deficiencies were listed by the Mayor. They were: Hospital Department, Sanatorium Division, $15,000; Park Department, $35,000, and Public Welfare Department, $30,000. A further loan of $45,000 was requested for the Soldiers Relief Department.

Bolster Objects To New Quarters

When Suffolk County's judiciary departments move into their new courthouse quarters next year, the Boston Municipal Court may be conspicuous by its absence. It is not that the Municipal branch is unswervingly devoted to the dingy old Young's Hotel, which the city rents for $5,000 a month. Rather, it is that Chief Justice Wilfred Bolster considers the quarters provided in the splendid whiteness of the new building are not adequate.

Chief Justice Bolster approves of a certain location for the criminal sessions on the fourth and fifth floors of the new building. But an alternative location—in the quarters now occupied by the Superior Court in Pemberton Square—would leave Clerk Edmond J. Hoy and his staff without an office.

Meanwhile, Emmet Logue, Chairman of the Courthouse Commission, announces that actual installation of courts and court officers into the new building will probably not take place until next March. Mr. Logue said the delay was caused because the Government did not accede to the Commission's request that the PWA contribute to the cost of furniture for the courthouse until October 10.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Nov. 1

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is still a great to-do about the new upsi-hair-do around town. That is, there are plenty for and plenty against the idea. The result is all right, though, for it leaves you feeling that you are just as fashionable with your hair shaking down around your shoulders as you are with it piled up on top of your head! Some of the girls have had their hair cut to just the length that allows it to be fairly long by day, and combed up by night. But there are still some women whose curls just won't curl the way they want them to when they're making this quick change; so the shops are showing a lot of false curls. All made up in clusters big and little. Which of course helps you to take care of the problem without living at the hairdressers' on the day of the big party! The idea is that you take yourself into, say, R. H. White's Beauty Salon, first of all, and let them match your hair so perfectly that even you won't be able to tell where your hair ends and the other begins. And you can get those nice, big, fat curls that are so natural looking for anywhere from $2.95 up.

Kohlkerchiefs Come from China

Sometimes when we see women shopping for handkerchiefs we are amazed at the time they take to select even one lone one. Which proves that women are particular about even their tiniest accessories. Personally, we like those hand-embroidered Kohlkerchiefs that come from China . . . for they're made with a definite time of the day in mind. Morning, noon, and night. Your morning hanky is very crisp and white and cheery . . . with little daisies with French knot centers. All between rows of spoking. By afternoon your Kohlkerchief is a bit more dainty, yet keyed to the tailored ensemble you'll be wearing in town. A deep appliquéd hem of buttonhole motif will be surrounded by a double order of this openwork spoking. And for evening, you'll clutch (in an ever so ladylike manner, of course) their large Kohlkerchief of white linen with white linen appliqué designs and hem. In a size that's at least 16 by 16 inches, which means that it's quite sizable. Priced from 25 cents to a dollar. At such shops as Conrad's, Filene's, Stearns', Jordan's, and Slattery's.

Silver Fox "Muzzles" here

If you have the time, and can poke around the shops, bringing up items that it takes time to locate . . . shopping can be a lot of fun. Because there are so many amusing items that come to light. We practically laughed out loud yesterday when we saw those muzzles at Jordan Marsh's. Of course, a muzzle isn't anything out of the ordinary. That is, ordinarily. But you see, we weren't in their Dog Department . . . we were right there in the Jewelry Department on the street floor. And the muzzle wasn't for a pup; it was for nothing less than your silver fox scarf. Really, it was! Anyhow, it's a cute number, and you simply fasten it on the head. Or one for each head, if your furs are "doubles." It looks like three narrow collars, come to think of it, in three sizes, so that the largest goes in back of the ears by the neck, the next size is below the eyes, and the last is right at the mouth. With vivid red studs to brighten things up every so often. $3 buys one.

An Evening Wrap That Has Warmth

Concerts and ballets and operas may be on your social calendar this fall. In which case you perhaps need a new evening wrap to carry you through the season. Something that's so made that you won't have to call on your pride to keep you warm! Yet the last word in style, of course. Then how about Slattery's hooded opera cape . . . the one that's so full that it'll even house your hoopskirt gown without a flutter. There's an interesting deep yoke at the shoulder line, from which the hood, which protects those curls from the Boston breezes, goes on up! It may be had in black, wine, or a royal blue. In rayon pile velvet, lined with rayon satin. But for real warmth's sake, it has all been nicely interlined. The price is $16.95 . . . an inexpensive figure for so much drama, if you ask us. And equally as effective on mother as on daughter! Which perhaps means that you can borrow it occasionally.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Massachusetts Voters Face Four Issues

(Continued from Page 9)

with resulting aid to labor and industry alike.

3. Broadening of home rule powers for cities and towns.

4. Better legislators.

Opponents of biennials counter with four claims against biennials which they insist would result in:

1. Restriction of citizens' right of petition.

2. Centralization and bureaucracy.

3. Increased state costs instead of economy.

4. Lower legislative efficiency.

Economy Most Stressed

Economy is definitely the most relied upon argument of the proponents who claim that beside the $300,000 salary-traveling-printing savings the present upward trend of state expenditures will be checked if the Legislature meets only once every two years.

They point out that state budget expenditures have climbed from $55,900,000 in 1929 to $77,110,000 in 1938, exclusive of appropriations for hurricane and flood relief in 1938. This increase totals 40 per cent.

The proponents lay this increase partly to the fact that the Legislature is a spending body, particularly during election year, when legislators attempt to obtain re-election through favorable action on local projects.

Thus, they argue that Legislatures meeting in off-election years under the biennial system would spend less than the present annual-meeting General Courts.

See Little Salary Saving

But the annual sessions advocates counter with the argument that little, if any, of the legislators' salaries will be saved, that with the establishment of biennials it will be necessary to boost legislative salaries from $2,000 per session to $3,000 per session, thus at least cutting in half the $560,000 in salary savings the proponents anticipate in each two-year General Court.

Furthermore, opponents of biennials state that under a biennial budget system, establishment of sound, economical spending programs to run two years, instead of the present one year, would be extremely difficult.

Annual legislative checks on departmental expenditures, by the Ways and Means Committee, will be eliminated. To provide sufficient revenue for possible financial emergencies, the Legislature must establish contingent funds for the various departments, they insist. Inasmuch as departments seldom spend less than the amounts appropriated for them, the tendency will be to increase spending, under biennials, they conclude.

In addition, the opponents contend, the Governor's control over expenditures will be increased, with the added possibility of extravagance.

Special Sessions and Costs

In answer to the proponent argument regarding the uptrend in state budget costs, the opponents declare the Massachusetts expenditure increase is no greater and in most cases not as great as in those states operating under a biennial legislative system.

The opponents also contend numerous special sessions will be necessary under a biennial meeting system, to keep abreast with new Federal legislation necessitating concurrent state action.

Without a doubt the Massachusetts Legislature is faced with more legislative proposals on which it must act than the Legislature in any other comparable State. Unlike other Legislatures, that in Massachusetts must take final action on all submitted legislation, cannot kill bills by pigeonholing in committees.

This system brings us to the second point in the biennial proponents case. The biennialists insist that with 2500 or more bills filed every year, many of them affecting business and industry, through proposed regulation, new taxation and the like, business and industry are adversely affected by the Legislature being in session five to eight months annually. They argue that such business unrest also is detrimental to labor, because employment is often dependent upon legislative action regarding bills considered adverse to business and industry.

Labor Blames Big Business

On the other hand, the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, which is conducting a campaign against biennials, contends the biennials proposal was sponsored by big business interests for the purpose of halting labor's march toward better conditions gained through the legislative process. Labor avers that business groups hope through biennial sessions to avoid the pressure for improved labor conditions.

It is averred that the volume of legislation will not be greatly lessened through biennials, the opposition theory being that if the present two year average of bill filing is 5000, the total will be at least 4000 in the biennial session, with the result that the one session every two years will necessitate almost a year long meeting.

Although not advanced by biennials opponents as an argument, it is known that if biennials fail of adoption, a plan is now under way in the Legislature to reduce the number of bills filed.

This plan provides that if a bill is killed in the first session of a two-year Legislature, it may not be reintroduced the next year without a four-fifths vote of the General Court. This would tend to eliminate the present two votes by every two-year Legislature on so-called hardy perennials.

Better Local Government

With the advent of biennial sessions, the biennialists contend home-rule powers of cities and towns would be broadened, with more efficient local government the result. They point out that of the laws adopted by the 1938 Legislature, 60 per cent involved local problems. The proponents argue that local problems could be handled locally under broad general laws. Emergencies, they add, could be handled by existing state organizations.

The annualists, on the other hand, claim biennials would lead to new and broader powers in the hands of the Governor and State Department, lead to establishment of new state bureaus and commissions and thus centralize authority in the State and decrease local home rule. Among these bureaus or commissions, they add would be those to authorize cities and towns to borrow money; others to approve budgets, tasks now accomplished by the Legislature itself.

The fourth major argument of the biennialists is that better legislators would be obtained through a biennial system which would not require a major portion of a person's time in legislative service.

They argue that many citizens could serve in the Legislature if it took only six months of their time out of every two years, but they cannot afford five to eight months every year away from their regular businesses. The proponents thus conclude that biennials would give the voters a wider field from which to choose their legislators.

Experience Is Stressed

However the annualists declare experience is necessary to make efficient legislators and add that the turnover in legislators is approximately 50 per cent in the biennial states every election, while the turnover in Massachusetts is only 33 per cent. Therefore, they contend the average Massachusetts legislator is more experienced and more valuable to the Commonwealth as a whole.

The two sides also present opposing arguments regarding the question of whether the right of petition would be curtailed under biennials. The biennialists contend their system would make the citizens' right of petition more effective, arguing that at present it is being used less and less by the citizens and more frequently by publicity-seeking legislators.

They also declare that definite action will be forced on each bill filed under biennials, whereas now bills are killed frequently by "reference to the next annual session."

First Time Up to People

Back come the annualists with the charge that biennials would actually restrict the right of petition guaranteed under the State Constitution. The effect, they say, would be to limit the petition right by 50 per cent, to postpone removal of injustices and delay necessary reforms.

This year marks the first in which this issue has been placed directly before the people. In other years, the Legislature has killed attempts to amend the constitution or to place the question before the voters.

If the amendment is approved, the Legislature will meet in 1939 and then will not reconvene until 1941; unless a special session is called. Once established, the amendment cannot be removed for four years. If defeated, it cannot be voted on by the people for a similar period.

If the citizens vote "Yes" on Referendum Question No. 1 Massachusetts will join the 42 states now having biennial sessions of their Legislature. If the vote is "No" Massachusetts will remain in the annual sessions list of five states. Alabama, the 48th State, holds sessions every four years.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions. Exhibition of War Posters in the Special Exhibition Galleries. Through Nov. 9.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of prize-winning prints in eighteenth annual American Photography Competition. Through Nov. 4.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

Children's Art Center — Drawings and paintings by students. Through October.

Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Boston Museum of Modern Art—Exhibition of paintings by Picasso and Matisse. Through Nov. 11.

Yamanaka — Seventeenth and eighteenth century exhibition. Also Japanese Screens.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of photographs by H. M. Murdoch. Through Nov. 10.

Boston Athenaeum—French costumes from 1500 to 1800. Colored engravings. Opening tomorrow, exhibition of Book Plates.

Castano Galleries—Exhibition of paintings and sculpture. Also Old Master Drawings.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Charles D. Childs Gallery—Exhibition of early ship paintings by Buttersworth, Salmon and others. Also Early American paintings, mainly landscapes.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of landscapes in water color by H. Anthony Dyer. Also water colors by Nancy Dyer. Through Nov. 16. Water colors by Andrew Wyeth. Through Nov. 5.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition by members.

Goodspeed's—Exhibition of prints.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition by Umberto Romano and Dantan Sawyer. Also works by Picasso and Matisse.

Vose Galleries—Oil paintings and pastels by Grace Collier. Water colors by Francis J. Gyra. Through Nov. 5.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. French paintings and drawings, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. English water colors, nineteenth century. Through Nov. 4. Prints from Simes Collection, through Nov. 19. Chinese Paintings through November.

Copley Society Gallery—Exhibition of water colors and pencil sketches by Edgar T. P. Walker. Through Nov. 10.

Boston Public Library—Exhibit of Autographed Miniature Palettes. Lent through the courtesy of the research laboratories of M. Grumbacher, New York City. Through Nov. 12

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 **WEEI** Eddie Cantor and company; Lane Sisters and Gale Page of "Four Daughters" picture, guests.

8:30 **WNAC** Richard Crooks, tenor; symphony orchestra. Alfred Wallenstein, conductor. "Prize Song" from "Die Meistersinger"; Watts' "Blue Are Her Eyes"; Dvorak's "Songs My Mother Taught Me," by Mr. Crooks; Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 6; Liadow's "Musical Snuff Box"; German's "Morris Dance," by orchestra.

9:00 **WEEI** Radio Theater: Carole Lombard in "That Certain Woman."

9:00 **WNAC** Phil Spitalny's all-girl orchestra; Dorothy Thompson on "What to Do About a Hat."

9:00 **WBZ** First act of Verdi's "Aida," with Giovanni Martinelli, Dusolina Giannini, and Bruna Castagna, from Chicago Opera House.

10:30 **WBZ** National Forum: Thomas M. Woodward, vice-chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, on "The American Merchant Marine of Today."

11:15 **WBZ** Recorded program: Bach-arr. Busoni: Chaconne, by Joanna Harris, pianist; Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or," by London Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Goossens, conductor.

Election Speakers

Democratic

6:30 **WBZ** State Committee
6:45 **WNAC** State Committee
7:00 **WEEI** Paul A. Dever

Republican

6:25 **WBZ** State Committee
7:15 **WAAB** Timothy Murphy
7:45 **WNAC** State Committee
8:00 **WAAB** David M. Brackman
10:30 **WNAC** State Committee

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Dance Interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Music; songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue; political	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports comment	Political talk	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Sport reports	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Political talk	'Alias Jimmy Valentine':	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor: variety	Vic Arden's Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 program	"Science on the March"	Political talk	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Orch
8:00 "Tango Time"	Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and Gang;	Political talk	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 "Swing Partner"	Buckaroos	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	E. Fiorito's Orchestra	"Princess of Song"
8:30 Pick and Pat: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Those We Love"; dramatic serial	Richard Crooks; orchestra; chorus	"Famous First Facts"; interviews; music	Jerry Baker, songs Commentator
8:45				
9:00 **Radio Theater: "That Certain Woman" with Carole Lombard**	**Chicago City Opera Company: Verdi's "Aida," with Martinelli** Network program	"Hour of Charm"; Phil Spitalny's Orchestra Eddie Duchin's Orch.	'Sugar-Cane' Davis' Or. 'Sugar-Cane' Davis' Or. **WOR Symphony Orch. WOR Symphony Orch.**	Lee Grant's Orchestra Commentator Amateur Hour Amateur Hour
9:15				
9:30				
9:45				
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Commentator	Amateur Hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Will Osborne's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:30 "Swing Partner"	**National Forum: talk**	Political talk	"Pageant of Melody";	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:45 "Let's Waltz"	**National Forum: talk**	Political talk	symphony orchestra	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	'Latin Quarter Queries'	Dance orchestra
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	'Latin Quarter Queries'	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It	24th Annual Hadassah	Talk: Rep. Martin Dies	Dance Orchestra
11:45 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Convention	Jose Manzanere's Orch.	Dance Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; morning review	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Talk; music; talk	"Musical Clock"	Talk; music	News Service	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; Woman Buys	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Aimanac"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	Drama; music	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Bill Elliot	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; variety program	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Mystery Chef"	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Talk; political	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Interview	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbillies	Jean Collins, songs
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Al Rawley's music
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Gloom Chasers"; music	News commentator
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; features; "Check-erboard Time"; quot.	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	National Farm and	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	Home Hour	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Sport relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Religious talk	Music; talk	Organ recital	"Denver Darling"	Nat'l Emergency Council
1:45 Hymn recital	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Hum and Strum"	P. Hunter, songs	Shirley Winters, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Two on a Shoestring"	Luncheon to James
2:15 "Song Shot"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Organ recital	Farrell
2:30 **"American School of the Air"**	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Sports relay	Federal Theater: "Pioneers of Science"
2:45	Hymn recital	Marjorie Mills	Sports relay	
3:00 'Story of the Song'	Piano recital	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Songs	Sports reports
3:15 'Story of the Song'	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sports relay	Sports reports
3:30 Columbia Concert	Army Band; weather	Pepper Young's Family	"The Buckeye Four"	Sports reports
3:45 Orchestra	Sports commentator	"The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Sports reports
4:00 Network talk	Sports commentator	"Backstage Wife"; sk	"Hits and Encores"	Jerry Baker, songs
4:15 "Sing, Inc."	Old N. E. recipes	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch	"Club Matinee"	Dramatic sketch	"Fashions in Rhythm"	Sports reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Fashions in Rhythm"	Roger Coleman, tenor
5:00 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:30 G. Heatter; talk	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Political talk	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; Jack Knell	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie King"; sk	Political talks	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports	Political talk	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 "Musical Moments"	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Political talk	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Political talk	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickersons' Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30 **Helen Menken in "Second Husband"**	Political talk	Commentator	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Political talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	Political talk	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal group	"The Green Hornet"; dramatization	"The Wordcaster" "Down Memory Lane"
8:15	Political talk			
8:30 Variety Program	**"Information, Please"; Questions and Answers**	"For Men Only"; variety show	Morton Gould's Orch	"Hans Buchwald's Hour of Music"
8:45 with Al Jolson			Morton Gould's Orch	
9:00 "We, the People";	"Mary and Bob"; dramatic program	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson	Political talk	Variety Hour
9:15 Gabriel Heatter			Political talk	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Political talk	"Fibber McGee"; variety program	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree		Jacques Renard's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	NBC Jamboree	Variety Show with Bob	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Political talk; variety
10:15 River's End"	NBC Jamboree	Hope; guests	"Of Mutual Interest"	Variety Program
10:30 Detective sketch	Ralph Blane, tenor	Hollywood comment	Sammy Kaye's Orch	Variety Program
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Talk	"Uncle Ezra"	Sammy Kaye's Orch	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Herbie Holmes' Orch	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Herbie Holmes' Orch	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 Glen Miller's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Walter Miller's Orches-	Gene Nickerson's Orch
11:45 Glen Miller's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	tra	"Day's End"

'Huge Hoax' in European Struggle Found by Ford Hall Forum Speaker

Current opinion that the European struggle is between Fascism and democracy was described last night by Robert Briffault, well-known author and lecturer, as the "hugest hoax ever played."

Speaking before a capacity audience at the Ford Hall Forum, Mr. Briffault said Great Britain, for its part, did not represent democracy, and its foreign policy, consistent for more than 200 years, has indicated a marked tendency to shun the side of democracy. To substantiate this theory, he cited three instances, the failure of the Manchuria Commission in 1931 to reach any compromise settlement, the failure of England to halt Premier Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia, and failure to prevent the Anschluss between Germany and Austria last March. These failures, he declared, were deliberate capitulations to the aggressor nations in order to avert war.

Both Herr Hitler and Mr. Chamberlain knew that no war would result in the recent crisis, Mr. Briffault asserted. "The menace of war which drew European peoples together never existed." Herr Hitler had "absolute confidence in the impossibility of England ever fighting against Germany by the side of Soviet Russia. Rather than see liberal democracy, let alone Bolshevism, in Spain, Italy, Germany, or Czechoslovakia," Britain has "preferred to bring about peace by supporting, not capitulating to, the aggressor." Parliamentary procedure in both Britain and France was completely ignored, he said.

Lloyd George expressed the view, which Mr. Briffault believes is likewise the fear of Mr Chamberlain, that if Hitler is overthrown he will not be succeeded by the military, nor by a liberal republic, but only by extreme socialism.

Mr. Briffault declared that America has a unique rôle to play which cannot long be that of isolationism.

Amusements

BOSTON

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY — DOCTOR STONE CONDUCTOR
SYMPHONY HALL TO-NIGHT—8:30
CHILDREN'S CRUSADE
Five Soloists
Symphonic Chorus—300 Voices
Children's Chorus—200 Voices
77 Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra
Tickets: $1.50 to $4—Tax Exempt

STATE (LOEW'S) ORPHEUM
FRANK CAPRA'S
"You Can't Take It With You"
James Stewart - Jean Arthur
Also: "VACATION FROM LOVE"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
NOW SHOWING
Edward G. Robinson
"I AM THE LAW"
William Gargan—Personal Sec

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,100,000
Previous day 613,990
1938 volume to date 240,939,163
1937 volume to date 351,786,009

Leading Stocks Rise; Selling In Rails Peters Out

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Quiet buying of industrial stocks offset selling of rails in today's market.

Railway issues, down as much as 2 points at the start, soon steadied and, near the final hour, most had reduced losses to inconsequential amounts. Dealings were comparatively slow, transfers being at the rate of approximately 1,100,000 shares.

Selected steels, aircrafts, rubbers, coppers and specialties held gains running to a point or so.

Offerings in the carriers followed Saturday's decision of the President's fact-finding committee against the railroads' demands for a 15 per cent wage cut.

Wall Street was not too downhearted, however, as general business news continued cheerful and hopes were still high that the government would find other means of aiding the more distressed transportation systems.

Southern Railway shares managed to come back for a small gain. Minor declines were shown for Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Rail Bonds Drop

After a week or two of creeping advance, rail loans in the bond market turned downward today on moderate selling prompted by the recommendations of the President's fact finding board in the rail wage controversy.

The board suggestion the carriers cancel their move for a 15 per cent wage cut was not to the liking of rail security holders, although losses were not wide except in a few special issues.

Other corporate divisions were relatively steady. U. S. Governments were mostly a shade lower.

Off fractions to around 2 points at the start of the final hour were Frisco 4½s of '78; M-K-T 6s of '62; Rock Island general 4s of '88; Illinois Central 4¾s, Northern Pacific 6s, St. Paul 4½s of '89 "C," Central Pacific 5s, and Southern Pacific refunding 4s.

Studebaker 6s dipped 1½, while American Typefounders convertibles moved up about 2½.

Foreign loans were generally higher. Gains ran to a point or more in Japanese 5½s, Poland 7s and German General Electric 7s.

Wheat Values Off A Little in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Awaiting uncertain weather developments in domestic drought districts, as well as November unofficial domestic crop estimates, the Chicago wheat market averaged a little lower today.

Brokers said dealings were the smallest met with in a long time. The United States wheat visivle supply total decreased only 567,000 bushels versus 4,693,000 bushels decrease a year ago.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were unchanged to ¼ cent down, compared with Saturday's finish, Dec. .64⅞, May 66⅝-¾, corn ⅛ off to ¼ up, Dec. .45¼-45, May 48⅜, and oats ⅛-½ advanced.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Industrial securities were lower again today in the stock market and trans-Atlantic shares showed losses of fractions to two points. British American tobacco was offered in supply and British Government issues sold off fractionally. Steel shares were active and firm early in the session. Foreign bonds moved irregularly.

Paris: The Bourse remained closed today, All Saints' Day Eve.

Liverpool: Price movements were exremely narrow in wheat futures, options selling off early on heavy October tenders but rallying on bullish Australian and American weather reports. Final quotations were ¼d higher to ⅝d lower.

Cotton futures closed 1 point lower to 1 higher. Local buying absorbed hedge selling and Egyptian offerings. Speculative interest was lacking.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Final Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Ca Eagle Oil	6d			
Do pf pf	23 2-25c			
Mexi Eagle Oil Co Ltd				
8% pte pf	8%	Oct. 31		
Resumed				
Sylvania Indus Cp	25c	Nov. 21		Nov. 12
Interim				
Ital-Arg Elec (Buenos Aires, Arg. 100 pesos) bearer	*	Nov. 10		
Accumulated				
Grd Union $3 cv pf	25c	Dec. 1		Nov. 10
Phoenix Hos 1 pf	87½c	Dec. 1		Nov. 18
Reduced				
Good Humor Cp	30c	Nov. 1		Oct. 28
Extra				
Employ Reinsur Cp	20c	Nov. 15		Oct. 31
Hanck Oil A and B	25c	Dec. 1		Nov. 15
Virginia C & Iron	75c	Nov. 15		Nov. 1
Increased				
Hancock Oil of Calif Del A	50c Q	Dec. 1		Nov. 15
Do B	50c Q	Jan. 1		Dec. 16
U S Play Card	50c	Jan. 1		Dec. 16
Initial				
Allegh Lud St pf	$1.75 Q	Dec. 1		Nov. 15
Irregular				
Royal China Co	20c	Dec. 15		Dec. 5
Std-Coosa-Thatcher Co	12½c	Nov. 10		Oct. 31
Regular				
Astor Finan Cp	$15¢			
75c non-cum pf	37½c S	Dec. 21		Dec. 5
Atlas Natl Bk	20c S	Nov. 1		Oct. 31
Bankers & Ship Ins (N Y)	$1.25 Q	Nov. 17		Nov. 7
Banque Ca Nat	$2 Q	Dec. 1		Nov. 15
Bourne Mills	10c Q	Nov. 1		Oct. 27
Calif Pac Title & Tr Co (San Franc)	60c Q	Dec. 1		Oct. 25
do 7% pf	87½c Q	Nov. 1		Oct. 25
Comp Swift Intl	50c	Dec. 1		Nov. 15
Crown Zellerb pf	$1.25 Q	Dec. 1		Nov. 15
Employers Rein Cp	40c Q	Nov. 15		Oct. 31
Faultless Rubber	25c	Jan. 1		Dec. 15
Gorham Mfg	25c	Dec. 15		Dec. 1
Ham Watch pf	$1.50 Q	Dec. 1		Nov. 18
Hazel Atlas Gl	$1.25 Q	Jan. 3		Dec. 15
Kendall Co pf pf A	$1.50 Q	Dec. 1		Nov. 10
Do B	$1.50 Q	Dec. 1		Nov. 10
Managed Inv Inc	5c Q	Nov. 15		Nov. 1
Masonite Corp	25c Q	Dec. 10		Nov. 21
Do pf	$1.25 Q	Dec. 1		Nov. 21
Mercantile Stores Co Inc pf	$1.75 Q	Nov. 15		Oct. 31
Ohio State Life Ins	25c Q	Nov. 1		Oct. 27
Parker Pen	25c	Dec. 1		Nov. 15
Radio Corp	20c	Dec. 14		Nov. 7
Do $2.50 pf	87½c	Dec. 14		Nov. 7
Do pf B	$1.25	Dec. 14		Nov. 7
So Cal Edison 6% pf	$1.50			
pf	37½c Q	Dec. 16		Nov 26
Strom Carl pf	$1.62½c Q	Dec. 1		Nov. 14
Va Coal & Iron	25c Q	Dec. 1		Nov. 19

*$1.50 pesos per share less 5 per cent tax.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57½	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	5	57	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅝
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123½	123¾	Oct 6
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	1	46½	46½	46½	Oct 27
12⅛	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	19	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	2	24	24	24	Oct 22
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	4	28	28	28	+ ¼
67½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	6	63¾	63	63¾	
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 29
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	17	9⅝	9½	9½	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
17⅝	5½	Alleghany-pf xw	4	13	13	13	Oct 28
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	9	14⅝	13	14⅝	
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	13	13	13	Oct 29
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	16	15⅜	16	Oct 29
21¾	14⅝	Alleghany-Lud Stl	22	21¾	20¾	21½	+1
4¼	4½	Allen Industries	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	187	187	187	+1
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	3	12⅜	12	12	Oct 28
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	
13¼	4½	Allied Strs	19	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
70¼	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	70⅛	68¼	68¼	Oct 28
55¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1¼e)	18	52¾	51½	52¼	— ½
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	18¾	18¼	18¾	Oct 29
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ¼
24	10	Amal Leather pf	5	22	22	22	Oct 18
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	69	69	69	Oct 29
28½	24	Am Ag Ch Del	2	24	23⅞	24	
23⅝	10	Am Bank N (.70e)	6	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+ ½
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	12	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
44⅜	23¼	Am Brake Sh (¾e)	2	43½	43	43½	Oct 29
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	6	103½	103	103	
176	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	176	176	176	Oct 25
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	10	29¼	28¼	29¼	+ ⅞
53	27	Am Cr&P pf (2½e)	3	49	48	49	— ½
23⅝	9½	Am Ch&Chle (.55e)	13	22¾	22	22¼	— ⅜
110¾	89½	Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	Oct 21
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	123	123	123	+ ½
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	1	9	9	9	Oct 28
14⅜	9	Am Coml Alco	7	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅜
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	12½	12½	12½	
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6¾	4	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Pow	5	4½	4½	4½	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16	16	16	Oct 29
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	4	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
23⅛	10	Am Hawaii SS (1)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Oct 28
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	101	5¼	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅜
30¼	12	Am Hi & L pf	15	32¾	30⅝	32¼	+ 2¼
44	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Oct 29
2¼	1⅛	Am Ice	11	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅜
20¼	13⅝	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Oct 29
8¾	4⅛	Am International	5	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
27⅛	12⅜	Am Locomotive	31	26⅛	23¾	25½	
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	2	70	70	70	
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	9	14⅝	14	14	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
45	23	Am Metal (¾e)	8	42⅞	42	42⅞	+ ⅞
120	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	120	120	120	Oct 25
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	28	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ⅛
47½	19	Am P & L $5pf (3k)	6	44½	44	44	—1
41¾	16⅛	Am P&L $5pf(2½k)	6	39½	39	39	— ⅛
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	45	18⅜	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	30	20¼	19⅜	20	+ ¾
80¾	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	1	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
20⅞	14¾	Am S Razor (1.60)	8	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	7⅛	Am Seating	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
58⅛	28⅛	Am Smelt&R (2¼e)	22	54	52⅜	53¾	+ ⅞
137	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	5	137	136¾	137	
61	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60	60	60	—1
35⅜	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	16	34	33	33⅜	— ⅛
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	1	18	18	18	Oct 20
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	6	29¼	28½	28½	Oct 28
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	106	106	106	
20½	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob(1a)	1	20½	19⅞	20½	Oct 27
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	4	148¼	147¼	148	— ½
88¾	58	Am Tobacco (5)	8	86	86	86	+ ⅜
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	7	89¼	88½	89¼	+ ¼
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	Oct 29
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	2	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
15¾	6	Am Wat Wks	48	15	14⅛	14¾	+ ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	88½	88½	88½	Oct 29
7⅞	3¼	Am Woolen	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	5	40⅜	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	4⅞	Am Zinc L&S	9	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
42	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	42	42	42	Oct 22
42⅛	21	Anaconda	94	38⅝	37½	38¼	+ ⅝
64	29	Anacon W & C	8	64⅜	63	64¾	+ ¾
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.30e)	5	19	19	19	— ¼
20¼	10	Andes Copper	3	16½	16	16	—1
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Oct 26
7	3⅜	Arm Ill	17	6⅛	6	6⅛	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	2	48	48	48	— ⅞
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 26
48½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	18	47	45⅞	47	—1
12⅞	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
8	2½	Artloom Corp	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	8	11½	11⅛	11¼	
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	72	72	72	Oct 27
73½	56	Assd DG 2pf	1	60½	60½	60½	Oct 22
36⅞	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	38	38	38	+1⅛
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	38	38¾	37¼	38¾	— ¼
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	14	64¾	63⅛	64⅛	— ⅞
27¾	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	26	26¾	25⅝	26¾	— ⅜
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 26
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Oct 27
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	8	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	Oct 27
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¾e)	37	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	
48½	38⅜	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	44½	44	44½	Oct 28
63½	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	2	63¼	62½	62½	Oct 27
7⅞	4½	Atlas Tack	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅜
6	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	14	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	

B

14⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	54	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅝
11	4	Balt & Ohio	96	8¼	7⅝	8¼	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	9	9¾	9	9¾	— ⅜
37	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	31½	31	31	Oct 27
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Oct 29
14	5	Barker Bros	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	Oct 27
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	5	17¾	17½	17½	
20	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	6	19½	19	19⅜	
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Oct 20
102	90½	BeatCream pf ww(5)	1	100	100	100	
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	4	114	114	114	Oct 26
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
25⅜	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	28	23¼	22½	23	+ ¼
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	2	18½	18½	18½	
54½	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	2	54	54	54	
68⅜	39¾	Beth Steel	123	67⅜	65¼	67⅜	+ ¾
117⅜	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17¾	17¼	17¼	+ ⅜
110½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Oct 28
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	27	27	27	Oct 29
22⅜	9¼	Black & Decker(¾e)	7	22½	22	22½	+ ½
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	57	18⅜	17¼	18	+1
35½	19	Boeing-Airplane	31	27⅞	27⅜	27½	
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	28	28	28	— ⅛
14¼	9	Bond Stores	1	12½	12½	12½	
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	15	17¼	16½	17¼	+ ⅝
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner	11	33	32	32⅝	+ ⅝
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
28	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	27½	27	27	Oct 27
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	4	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	10	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	34	34	33¼	33½	
40¼	29	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	1	38	38	38	Oct 26
41¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	6	41⅞	41	41⅞	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Oct 29
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	5	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	22	12½	11¾	12¼	+1
37	16¾	Bklyn Man Tr pf	8	33	32	33	— ⅛
23⅛	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	2	20½	19⅞	19⅞	
41	27¼	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	2	33	33	33	Oct 26
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (½e)	9	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	5⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	12	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	+ ⅜
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	21	6⅜	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
25	13¼	Bullard Co	6	23⅝	22½	23⅝	— ¼
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	3	34¼	34	34¼	— ⅜
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	4	15	15	15	+ ⅜
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	29	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2⅜	2½	Oct 26
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 26
19	5⅜	Butler Bros	4	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅜
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	23	23	23	Oct 27
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	4	4	4	
14⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	5	13½	13	13½	+ ½
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	1	17	17	17	— ¼

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
12⅞	7	Callahan Z-Lead	7	2¼	2¼	2⅛	
10¾	5¼	Calumet & Hec	21	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
20½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	2	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
21½	12¼	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	5	17	16⅜	16¾	— ¼
8⅜	5	Canad Pacific	27	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	2	36	36	36	— ¼
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8	8	8	— ¼
19⅞	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	2	4	4	4	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	1	93	93	93	— ½
58	39⅜	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	4	51	50⅛	50⅝	+ ¼
106⅜	100½	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	4	106	106	106	Oct 27
25⅝	9	Celanese Corp	166	25¼	24	25	+1⅛
86	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93	93	93	Oct 28
30⅛	12½	Celotex Corp	2	29	28¼	29	— ¼
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	22½	22	22	— ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	3	10	10	10	Oct 25
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 27
9⅜	3¼	Century Rib M	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 26
59⅜	6¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	36	49½	48	49⅜	+1¼
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	6	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
32	18	Champ Pap & F	1	29	29	29	
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	5	11	11	11	Oct 25
58½	32	Ches & Ohio (2e)	43	34¾	33½	34½	— ⅞
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
48⅛	27⅛	Ches Corp (4.70e)	*4	41	40¼	40¼	—2¼
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 27
4	1½	Chi & N Ill pf	1	3	3	3	
1⅜	¾	Chi & N West	28	1	1	1	— ⅛
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1¼	¼	Chi Grt West	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Chi Grt W pf	6	3½	3½	3½	— ⅜
2¼	1⅛	Chi Mail Or	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 28
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	7	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
18	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	9	17¼	16½	17	
37½	12	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
44	37⅛	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	3	44	43⅜	44	+1⅛
2½	1	Chi RR Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	3	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	2¼	1⅞	2¼	Oct 29
12⅝	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
19½	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	2	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅜
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	46	10⅝	8¾	10¼	+1⅝

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
84½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	107	62¾	60½	62¾	+ ⅝
13½	8¼	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
5⅜	2	City Stores	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	26	26	26	Oct 25
30⅜	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	1	28	28	28	—1
52⅞	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	24	52¼	51¼	52⅛	+ ⅛
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabody(.55e)	4	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (13⅓e)	6	131½	131½	131½	—2¼
61	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Oct 29
16¼	7⅛	Colgate-Palm P(⅞a)	24	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+ ⅜
103	78	Colgate-Palm Ppf(6)	5	103⅛	103	103	
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	3	37½	37	37	— ½
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	7	19	18½	19	— ⅛
22¾	13½	Colum B'castA(.90e)	1	18	18	18	Oct 29
22⅜	13	Colum B'castB(.90e)	3	17½	17¼	17½	— ½
9⅞	5⅛	Colum G & El	66	9⅛	8⅝	9	
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	81¼	81	81	—1
16¾	9	Col Pict vtc (2½g%f)	28	17¾	15½	17¾	+1⅝
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	Oct 24
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	5	95½	94	94	Oct 26
57⅜	23	Coml Credit (4)	17	56¼	55½	55⅜	— ⅜
106	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	107½	107½	107½	+ 2½
61½	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	21	59¼	58½	58¾	+ ⅛
112⅜	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	1	112½	112½	112½	Oct 28
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	16	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
2¼	1	Com'with & South	152	2⅛	2	2⅛	
55¾	25	Com & South pf (3)	14	52¾	51¾	51¾	—1
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	17	27½	27¾	27½	
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 28
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	3	27	27	27	— ⅛
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	Oct 28
19½	10½	Consol Aircr	26	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
10⅛	4¼	Consol

Commerce and Finance

Activity in Steel Industry Past Week Up to New 1938 Peak

Business and Industry

Bankers Conclude Annual Meeting On Cheerful Note

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—The nation's leading underwriters and distributors of securities took home from their annual convention, concluded Saturday, a picture of:

1. Improved opportunity for the financing of business, particularly smaller corporations.
2. A prospective new and more amicable phase of relationship with the Federal Government.
3. Early inauguration of a self-regulatory national association, under federal supervision, proponents of which expect it to eliminate all unhealthy practices and improved prestige for the business.

These were high points in the addresses and discussions of the four days of sessions of the Investment Bankers Association of America, attended by some 700 delegates from principal cities from coast to coast.

Concern over the increased regulatory powers in Washington was again expressed, however, as in preceding conventions. Roscoe Pound, former dean of the Harvard Law School, told the final session:

Too Much Regulation

"Today zeal to regulate by rules is carried as far in one direction as zeal to leave everything unregulated was carried half a century ago. . . . The outcome of excessive regulation must be bureaucratic control of business, presupposing it incompetent to conduct itself, directed toward an ultimate condemning of business not merely to regulation but to abolition."

Another speaker, Dr. Marcus Nadler, well-known economist and professor of finance at New York University, counseled the bankers not to listen to "sirens from the right or the left," and said:

"If this country is to live under a democratic and capitalistic system, modified to be sure to meet the trends of the times and purified of inequities that may exist, as we all expect it will, then the economic future of this country is bright indeed. Economic and social progress in the United States has barely begun."

Only important resolutions adopted by the convention were two dealing with federal taxation. The first applauded the action of the last session of Congress in all but doing away with the undistributed profits tax. This resolution also urged further revision of the tax on capital gains (profits from sale of investments or property) as a stimulus to investment.

Would End Tax Exemptions

The second resolution favored elimination of tax exempt provisions of Federal and municipal bonds, but opposed any method of accomplishing this, save by amendment to the Federal Constitution, thus running counter to the stand taken by the Department of Justice that the 16th amendment already grants the Federal Government power to tax income from the some —$19,000,000,000 in state and municipal bonds outstanding.

The tenor of the convention was distinctly one of optimism, based on the pickup in financing since subsidence of the war scare a month ago, and more important, the large number of inquiries which several of the investment houses said they have been receiving from corporations regarding future prospects. Dr. Nadler said the business outlook was favorable, that utilities would soon require new financing for expansion; even the depressed railroads, sooner or later, would have to finance new equipment, and "remote as it may seem" he thought a change of political aspect in the world would even lead to revived international lending.

It was decided to hold next year's convention at Del Monte, Calif., October 9-13, inclusive.

Excess Reserves Reach New High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said the lendable excess reserves in banks reached a three year high of $3,280,000,000 in the week ended October 26.

The total increased $10,000,000 over the preceding week due to purchases of gold by the Treasury and expenditures by the same agency.

Incorporated Investors Assets Total $51,215,410

Net assets of Incorporated Investors as of Sept. 30, 1938, totaled $51,215,410, of which 16.9 per cent was in cash or government securities, according to a report by William A. Parker, President, for the quarter ended Sept. 30. Portfolio changes made during the quarter showed increased holdings in 29 securities, decreases in five, one security added, and four closed out.

In a letter to shareholders, Mr. Parker pointed out that:

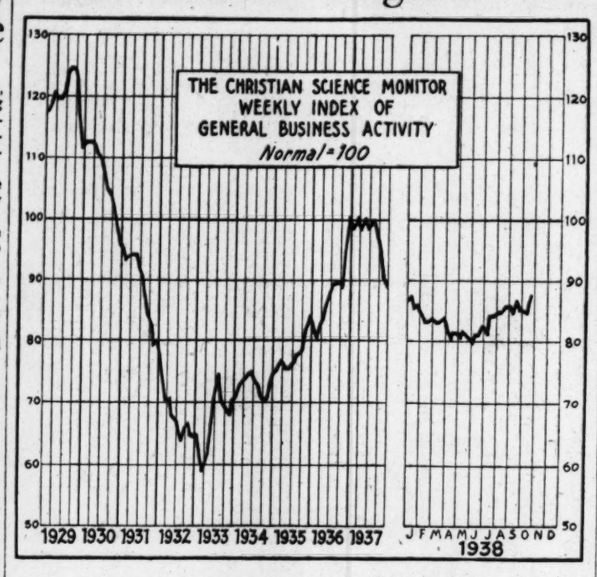
"The President's letter which accompanied the June 30 report stated that over $4,000,000 had been invested in equities during the quarter then ended, and that a further part of the company's reserves would be similarly employed as evidence of business improvement accumulated. In pursuit of this policy a further amount of over $8,000,000 has been withdrawn from cash and Government bonds for the purchase of common stocks during the quarter just ended."

The liquidating value of the shares on March 31 was $14.01 as compared with $17.53 on Sept. 30 and with $18.98 on Oct. 18, 1938.

Buys Tanker Equipment

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. announced the sale of nearly $1,000,000 worth of propulsion and other marine gear to Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. The equipment will be used in outfitting a fleet of 12 new twin-screw oil tankers capable of a speed of 18 knots when fully loaded and embodying "national-defense" features.

Monitor Weekly Business Index Rises to a New High for Year



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity rose during the week ended Oct. 22 to a new high level for the year. Advancing from 86.2 on Oct. 15 to 87.6 (prel.) on Oct. 22, the index topped the previous high of 87.2 reached on Jan. 8. At its current level it is the highest since Dec. 25, last year, when it registered 89.6. On the corresponding date last year, Oct. 23, the index stood at 94.6.

Bank debits outside New York City and electric power production showed substantial gains during the week, the former far exceeding expectations of an intramonthly increase and the latter rising more than was anticipated on the basis of seasonal and trend upturns. Power output recorded a new high for the year on an adjusted basis.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings eased off from the high level of the previous week. The adjusted index dropped to 80.1 on Oct. 22 from 80.9 on Oct. 15. On Oct. 23, 1937, the index for this series registered 88.3.

An increase of 3 points in steel production last week raised the rate for the industry to 54½ per cent of capacity, a new high for 1938. Automobile output moved forward sharply and set a new peak for the year. This was the second week in which output made a new high and further gains are looked for because of the low level of field stocks.

While activity in the textile industry continued spotty during the week, the tendency was toward increasing operations. Sales in cotton textiles were fairly heavy, whereas in the woolen textile lines demand was quiet. She production is reported as about normal.

Retail trade made substantial gains in a number of sections where the weather returned to normal conditions. Gains for the week ranged from 3 to 5 per cent for the country as a whole, but remained about 5 to 15 per cent under the levels of last year.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Oct. 22* 1938	Oct. 15 1938	Oct. 23 1937
Combined index	87.6	86.2	94.6
Bk debits outside NYC	84.8	80.4	92.8
Elec power product'n	93.0	91.9	98.5
Misc carloadings	80.1	80.9	88.3

*Preliminary.

Building Activity In Third Quarter Has Good Upswing

CHICAGO (AP)—A nationwide recovery in building activity in the third quarter, which raised the first nine months' construction volume to a level almost equal to that of 1937 was reported today by the National Association of Building Trades Employers.

E. M. Craig, Executive Secretary of the association, said the regular quarterly survey disclosed that, despite the seasonal winter let down, some cities expected the upswing in home building activities to continue.

"Most cities anticipate a good building year in 1939," Mr. Craig said, "and our reports indicate a broadening out of private construction activities will be more in evidence."

Building volume of major cities during the first six months was sharply less than in the corresponding 1937 period. For the nine months, however, 44 States reported permits issued valued at $2,348,051,000, compared with $2,512,919,945 in the corresponding 1937 period; $2,212,634,997 in 1936 and $1,285,755,808 in 1935. In 39 major cities 147,768 permits had a value of $557,250,150, compared with 153,195 and $579,284,506 in the corresponding 1937 period.

New York, Houston, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Seattle, St. Paul, Portland, Ore., Memphis, Norfolk, Scranton, Dallas, Wheeling and Elizabeth had gains compared with a year ago.

New York, with permits valued at $236,527,628, showed an increase of $56,000,000. Dallas was fourteenth in the list with 5,974 permits valued at $8,900,426, compared with 4,517 and $8,707,520 in 1937. Houston reported valuation from Jan. 1 to Oct. 10 reached $20,532,645, exceeding the entire year 1937, when the total was $18,684,035.

In 33 cities 21,529 homes were completed or started during the nine months. A year ago the total was 19,747 homes. The residential dollar value of these 1938 homes was estimated at $138,971,617, compared with $132,459,640 a year ago. Los Angeles led in home construction with 6,952 units. Detroit was second with 4,313, and Minneapolis third with 3,640.

Farm Co-ops Trade Up 14 P. C. in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

During the business year 1937-38 farmers' co-operatives did a total business of $2,400,000,000, an increase of 14 per cent over the previous year, according to a survey by the Farm Credit Administration.

The number of buying and selling co-operative organizations was said to have grown by 148 to a total of 10,900 associations, with a membership of about 3,400,000. The farmers' co-operatives did a marketing business of $1,960,000,000, a rise of 10 per cent over the 1936-37 comparative period, and purchased goods valued at $440,000,000, a rise of 23 per cent in the volume of this type of business transacted.

Rails Nine Months Operating Net Is Sharply Decreased

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that Class 1 carriers had net operating income of $50,361,823 in September compared with $59,621,184 in September, 1937, and $102,852,390 in September, 1930.

The September income, the association said, was at the annual rate of return of 1.7 per cent on the railroads' property investment. This compared with a rate of 2.02 per cent in September, 1937, and 3.39 per cent in September, 1930.

Gross operating revenues for September totaled $322,594,889 compared with $363,070,853 in September, 1937, and $462,209,448 in September, 1930. Operating expenses in September totaled $232,040,185, compared with $262,711,697 in September, 1937, and $316,494,334 in September, 1930.

For the first nine months of 1938 the association said, class 1 railroads had net railway operating income of $205,073,657, an annual rate of return of 1.1 per cent. This compared with $470,829,505 and 2.54 per cent in the first nine months of 1937, and $648,115,287 or 3.44 per cent in the same period of 1930.

Gross operating revenues for the first nine months of this year totaled $2,574,031,809, compared with $3,174,641,589 for the same period last year and $4,035,083,343 for the first nine months of 1930.

Operating expenses for the first nine months of this year amounted to $2,015,858,740, compared with $2,356,057,511 for the same period in 1937, and $3,018,212,919 for the first nine months of 1930.

French Budget Calls For $2,754,000,000 To Be Spent in 1939

MARSEILLES, France (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier, addressing the Radical Socialist party congress here, announced that France's ordinary budget for 1939 would be 64,000,000,000 francs (about $1,750,000,000), but that extraordinary appropriations would bring the total of government spending to 102,000,000,000 francs (about $2,754,000,000).

He said that receipts under present circumstances would be only 66,000,000,000 francs, demonstrating the urgent need of increasing the national revenue.

This year's budget was 54,000,000,000 francs, with extraordinary appropriations amounting to 14,000,000,000 and receipts estimated at 54,000,000,000. Additional spending, however, is estimated to have raised the current year's treasury deficit to 60,000,000,000 francs, to be added to the previous public debt of 510,000,000,000 francs.

Northwestern Life Assets Show Gain

MILWAUKEE (AP)—M. J. Cleary, President of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, reported that the company had $3,860,472,773 worth of life insurance in force on Sept. 30. This was on 1,035,398 policies.

For the first nine months of 1938, Mr. Cleary told the Board of Trustees, new sales totaled $150,514,716 on 43,578 new policies.

The financial statement showed total income for the first three-quarters of the year was $155,854,598, including premium receipts of $96,664,622. Disbursements amounted to $110,017,228, with $82,523,043 going to policyholders and beneficiaries.

The company's total assets on Sept. 30 amounted to $1,223,822,132, an increase of $48,456,535 over the preceding year. More than $947,000,000, was in bonds and mortgage loans.

Commercial Credit Plans To Buy Baltimore Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Plans have been completed whereby the Commercial Credit Company is to purchase the entire capital stock of Manufacturers Finance Company of Baltimore, Md., subject to assent with 30 days by 90 per cent of each class of Commercial's outstanding stock. Commercial Credit has reserved the right to acquire a lesser amount of stock should it so desire.

Under the plan, first preferred stockholders of Manufacturers will receive an initial cash payment of $7 a share, second preferred stockholders $1 a share, and common stockholders $1 a share. Upon liquidation of certain assets of Manufacturers, assenting stockholders will receive additional amounts, out of the first proceeds, consisting of up to an additional $5.50 per share and 65 per cent of any excess amount for first preferred, 20 per cent for second preferred, and 15 per cent for common stockholders.

Steel Operations Rise 3 Points To 54½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States increased 3 points to a new 1938 peak of 54.5 per cent and for the first time this year is ahead of the rate for the like 1937 period, according to the magazine Steel. At Cleveland, operations soared 10 points to 74 per cent. At Detroit, with some mills running at capacity, the rate rose 3 points to 82 per cent. Youngstown scored a 4-point gain to 61 per cent. Pittsburgh was up 3 points to 42 per cent, Chicago up 1.5 points to 46.5 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania up 2 points to 34 per cent and Wheeling up 5 points to 59 per cent.

New England dropped 15 points to 55 per cent and St. Louis was off 2.5 points to 43. Unchanged districts were Buffalo at 49 per cent, Birmingham at 57 and Cincinnati at 70.

"With the best backlogs in many months and with shipment of low-price orders marked for completion before Jan. 1, sheets and strip producers are assured of sustained operations the remainder of the year," says the report. "This tonnage is not expected to restrict operations next quarter, however, since many buyers covered no more than this quarter's requirements, some for a shorter period. Automotive interests are thought likely to find it necessary to re-enter the market before the end of the year.

"While the bulge in flat-rolled steel business chiefly was responsible for pushing total October bookings to the best level so far this year, producers are encouraged by broad gains in demand for other products. Recent improvement in sales by warehouses attests to the diversification of the upturn in consumption by small steel users.

"Railroad equipment buying has spurted, but in the absence of additional inquiries of consequence, the pickup is expected to be short-lived.

"Pending and prospective shipwork will take substantial steel tonnages, and, along with building and engineering construction, offers the most promising outlet for heavy rolled products.

Auto Makers Busy

"Public projects still dominate construction markets, but private interests are more active in the building of single and multiple-family dwellings. At Chicago, proposed housing projects of a private nature enhance the building outlook.

"Automobile plants continue to speed operations, with a beneficial effect on steel suppliers. Motorcar assemblies last week touched a new high at 73,335 units, a gain of nearly 5,000."

Scrap markets show a stronger undertone in view of the upturn in consumption, but prices are unchanged, and the scrap composite remains at $14.04. The finished steel composite also is steady at $57.20, while the iron and steel composite holds at $36.54.

Economy Measures Save N. Y. Exchange Nearly $1,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Efficiency measures put into effect since last spring, when reorganization was effected, have cut expenses of the New York Stock Exchange by near $1,000,000 annually, it was disclosed.

A reduction of 5 to 12 per cent in salaries, waiving of fees paid to committee members, elimination of many employees and miscellaneous economies accounted for the savings.

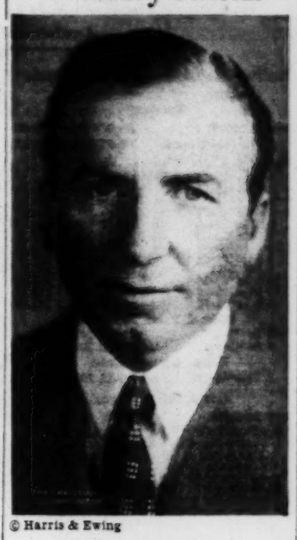
The income of the exchange is received from fees for stock clearing and stock listing and dues from members. Even with the $1,000,000 saving in 1938, it was said, there would likely be a deficit at the end of the year. Further economy measures are being studied.

About a third of the economies were inaugurated by the previous exchange administration near the end of its term.

Exchange Seat $70,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements were made for transfer of a membership in the New York Stock Exchange at $70,000, a decline of $9,000 from the previous sale and $15,000 below the year's high price paid July 13. A 20-year low mark was chalked up on June 15 at $51,000.

Treasury Official



© Harris & Ewing

John W. Hanes

President Roosevelt announced that Mr. Hanes, formerly Assistant Secretary, had been made Undersecretary of the Treasury. Mr. Hanes came to the Treasury from the Securities and Exchange Commission, on which he served as a Commissioner. He succeeds Roswell Magill, who resigned.

Corporations' Third Quarter's Earnings Well Above Second

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporation profits recovered sharply from recession lows in the third quarter, a survey by the Associated Press indicated.

Earnings in the latest period compared more favorably with 1937, with a drop of 42 per cent, than did second quarter income which was roughly 62 per cent behind last year.

The first 64 companies to issue statements for the three months ended September 30 showed net profits of $35,507,000, compared with $60,660,000 reported by the same group in the third period last year.

Improvement over the preceding quarter was substantial. A representative, but larger, group of concerns reported profits of 62 per cent below the comparable 1937 period at the close of the June 30 quarter.

Net income of the 64 concerns for the first nine months this year totaled $96,830,000, just half the $191,880,000 reported in the like three months of 1937.

The fact income for the first three-quarters suffered a wider decline from last year than did the latest three months was considered by analysis a concrete measure of the extent of improvement.

An outstanding feature of statements so far issued has been the spurt in earnings of many firms dealing directly with the consuming public. Several food manufacturers, for example, reported higher earnings in the latest quarter than a year ago.

Building equipment firms also indicated wide gains, the result largely of the residential building boomlet which has carried the Associated Press adjusted measure of home construction to the highest levels in seven years.

Heavy industry, however, gauged by steel producers, machinery manufacturers and the like, was slow to recover from the second quarter doldrums.

Expert Sees Larger Meat Supply in 1939

CHICAGO (AP)—Meat probably will be more plentiful next year than in 1938, the Institute of American Meat Packers was told at its convention here.

The qualified prediction was made by Preston Richards, Senior Agricultural Economist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Most of the increase in meat production, he said, would be in pork. The total beef supply was expected to be smaller than in 1938 but there will be a larger volume of the better grades, he said. Veal production will be smaller, but lamb supplies may be larger, he added.

"If feed crop production continues near the level of the past two years, the trend in total meat production in the next few years will be upward," Mr. Richards said.

End to All Silver Purchasing Urged By N. Y. Chamber

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Prompt repeal of the Federal Silver Purchase Act of 1934 and an end of all silver buying by the Treasury are urged in the report of a survey by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York today.

The survey committee, headed by Philip A. Benson, president of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn and vice-president of the American Bankers' Association, holds (1) that the government's efforts to widen the use of silver as a monetary metal have failed completely; (2) that the United States has been made the dumping ground for the world's unwanted silver; (3) that the experiment already has cost the taxpayers upwards of a billion dollars and will cost them many millions more, and (4) that the silver policy is undermining confidence in the nation's currency both at home and abroad.

The report says that while the Treasury now holds one-seventh of all the silver the world has produced in nearly four and a half centuries—"silver which it cannot use and could not dispose of without causing a collapse of world prices and panic"—it is still buying more of the white metal, and on June 30 last was still short nearly a billion ounces of its requirements under the Silver Purchase Act. On that date, the report estimates, the Treasury held approximately 2,373,000,000 ounces of silver, most of which was acquired in the last four years.

Foreign producers have been the greatest beneficiaries of the American silver policy, the study contended, declaring that only 13 per cent of the total acquired by the Treasury in the past four years was the product of mines in the United States.

Philip A. Benson, president of Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn and chairman of the committee, said the resolution, which at present represents only the views of the committee, will be acted upon by the chamber at its monthly meeting Thursday.

The chamber, oldest body of its kind in the United States, has consistently opposed silver buying as far back as 1878, when the Bland Bill was pending in Congress.

Philippines to Show Imports Excess For First Time in Years

MANILA (AP)—A report on foreign trade issued by the Philippine Commonwealth Department of Commerce indicated the Philippines will have an unfavorable trade balance in 1938 for the first time in 17 years.

A sharp decrease in exports was attributed to the decline of prices for major Philippine commodities including coconut oil, sugar, hemp, and lumber. Japan's purchases of hemp and lumber have been greatly cut since war began in China.

The report estimated the total unfavorable trade balance for the first nine months of 1938 at more than $13,500,000.

Trade with the United States, however, showed a favorable balance of almost $1,500,000.

Engineering Awards 15 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday totaled $53,634,000, a decrease of 18 per cent from the preceding week and 15 per cent below the corresponding 1937 week, Engineering News-Record reported today. It was the first time in 15 weeks that awards were under last year's comparative.

Details follow:

	Wk. Oct. 25	Year Ago
Total	$53,634,000	$62,866,000
Private	13,406,000	35,750,000
State & municipal	34,846,000	22,476,000
Federal	5,282,000	4,640,000

DOW-JONES NEWS TICKER
Watch it at your brokers for instantaneous investment news. Accurate, authoritative.

Westinghouse Head Says Business Is Increasing Slowly

NEW YORK (AP)—Business is showing a "slow and unsteady convalescence from its illness," A. W. Robertson, Chairman of the Board of Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. said after a meeting of the board.

"Orders received over the last two or three months," he said, "show no particular trend either up or down, and the levels of new business are about the same to date as in May and June.

"Increases or decreases in the company's earnings usually follow several months behind the trend of new business because of the unavoidable lag between receipt of the order and delivery of the finished product. The company's income consequently, is still moving downward in sympathy with the falling off in orders last spring."

The directors declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock and a dividend of 87½ cents a share on the participating preference stock, both payable Nov. 30 to holders of record Nov. 9. The same amounts were paid Aug. 31.

Mr. Robertson announced net income of the company for the 9 months ended Sept. 30 totaled $6,212,823, equal to $2.32 a share on the common stock, compared with $16,726,520, or $6.26 a share for the like period of 1937.

Unfilled orders as of Sept. 30 aggregated $43,817,402 against $78,155,632 on Sept. 30, 1937.

Sales billed in the first nine months totaled $119,530,418 against $154,839,997 in 1937, a drop of 23 per cent. Orders booked were $113,170,compared with $191,200,758 in the first three quarters last year, down 41 per cent.

Frisco Plan Wipes Out Stockholders

WASHINGTON (AP)—Three protective committees filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a new proposal for reorganization of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company.

The committees were the Fort Scott, prior lien, and consolidated. They proposed the wiping out of claims of present stockholders and unsecured creditors.

"The situation and prospects of the Frisco do not permit any provision for the unsecured creditors or stockholders," the committees said.

The new plan calls for total funded debt of $135,762,873, compared with $492,258,851. Fixed interest charges would be reduced from $12,613,106 to $3,336,496.

Two Officials of U. S. Treasury Are Promoted

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Morgenthau announced promotion of two career officials in the Treasury. Maurice Collins, who has been assistant commissioner of accounts and deposits since 1934 and who started working for the Treasury 25 years ago, was made assistant to Daniel W. Bell, Director of the Budget.

Succeeding Mr. Collins will be William T. Heffelfinger, who began work in the Treasury in 1917 as a messenger boy.

2 Coffee Exchange Seats Sold

Two memberships in the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange have been sold for $3,000 each. J. J. Kutch sold an extra membership to Philip Menikoff and the estate of L. J. Francke sold its extra membership to George Christman.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market had that tired look last week. True, it didn't sell off, and true, both the rails and the utilities made new highs for the year, slightly penetrating their October 13 peaks. Certain other individual issues, particularly in the airplane and electrical equipment group, reached new highs, teasing traders who had sold out, but the general averages fluctuated without trend.

The market is turning over about 1,500,000 shares a day, while the brokers rub their hands, but it doesn't look like accumulation. The five-and-dime stocks were again much in evidence. On a single trade 56,000 shares of Commonwealth and Southern were turned over at 2¼. On Wednesday the most active issue was Packard with 178,000 shares traded to close at 5⅝, and on Friday Schulte was the most active issue, closing at 7⅛.

Both the rails and the utilities' strength was on expected Washington news. The utility news came true on Friday with the new national defense program, and both utility and electrical equipment shares sold off. Every newspaper published different figures on the total of the program. One million kilowatts is estimated to cost $150,000,000 and the transmission facilities bring this up to the estimate of $185,000,000. This year's utility construction program started at around $375,000,000 for generation, transmission, and distribution.

Steel Industry Improvement

Feeling here is that the figures published up around the billion dollar level were gotten by applying mirrors to the one-million kilowatt announcement. There is some feeling here also that the whole program is a dolled-up piece of pump-priming, with three objectives besides defense: (1) to conciliate the coal people with steam plants; (2) to spend more money, and (3) to get the Government further into the power business.

One of the most bullish implications in the business news was perhaps lost to the public but not to professional traders. The U. S. Steel report on Tuesday showed that the price cuts announced last June had wrought much less havoc to earnings than anticipated. Steel's operations were up only slightly in the third quarter over the second — from around 32 per cent to around 34½. Yes despite the price cuts its net loss of $5,847,000 was only $800,000 worse than its second-quarter loss.

Beth Steel's report Thursday was even better. The company broke slightly more than even on 46 per cent operations. This means that the break-even point at least for Little Steel is between 45 and 50 per cent. Street guesses had been between 50 and 60 per cent. Other smaller steel company reports confirmed this favorable surprise.

Recovery Indices Going Up

General Motors' poor earnings were no surprise. Reported at 7 cents they had been predicted around 10 cents—a minor difference with Motors, which made 99 cents in the same quarter last year and about 50 cents in each of the first two quarters of this year. The pick-up in consumer demand for cars which began around the Fourth of July was slow in reaching back to the manufacturers. It had first to absorb a rather bulky volume of dealer stocks.

Only now are motor operations gearing up to the demand. Last week they continued their sharp and much-delayed rise, going to about 73,000 cars from 68,000 the previous week. Talk of a million cars this quarter, or an average of around 73,000 cars a week, is now taken quite seriously here.

At long last the summer-born recovery is beginning to push the business indices above last year's levels. For the first time, steel operations pushed above the level of the same week last year. By an unexpected leap of about 4 points to 54 per cent, steel operations reversed the volatile opinion which last week was saying the year's peak had been reached. Electric power output, particularly in New England, is now around last year's levels and so is textile output.

While the rails were dominated all week by the impending wage report, they also had their meed of good and bad news. Carloadings dropped extraseasonally from 726,000 down to 705,000, where they were a fortnight earlier, and it looked as if the seasonal peak had passed without reaching the anticipated 750,000 level. On the other hand, the figures are now in for September net operating income and they show $53,000,000 against $59,000,000 last year. This is the nearest yet and it means that n. o. i. this month will equal October, 1937, and probably exceed it.

Saturday the steels failed abjectly to rally to the news that Chicago operations this week would be up 10 points, the biggest week-to-week advance this year, and Pittsburgh would be up 3 points.

Bonds Doing Well

The bond market is doing very nicely indeed. It started a downward move ten days ago, changed its mood, and has quietly inched up to the year's highs. Incidentally the Nickel Plate hold-outs will be paid off after all. This is the third time. They get principal and interest. Government issues were dull, not to say lethargic.

The ruckus over changing the cotton futures contract seemed to be a blizzard in a nutshell. At present the premiums for delivery of above-grade or staple cotton are 60 per cent of the going commercial premiums at time of delivery. (On the Board of Trade such premiums are fixed, not adjusted to going premiums). This 60 per cent discourages the delivery of premium grades; once when the Farm Board was putting the pincers on shorts, Anderson Clayton shopped all round to pick up average grades rather than deliver premium grades they had on hand. So shippers would like to see the allowable premium jumped; mills wouldn't.

Another $100,000,000 of new issues went out the window. The success of the Carriers' convertibles raised talk again of a further increase in the issuance of convertibles. Few flotations are now on the fire or in registration.

The political tangle in the Argentines seems to have straightened out and Morgan Stanley will come out with the $25,000,000 Argentine issue they were held up on a month ago. Most investment bankers were down at White Sulphur Springs, where they o.k.'d the conversion of the I. B. C. into the new Maloney Association.

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING
COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

14-Point Program By SEC Designed To Protect Public

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission and the New York Stock Exchange initiated far-reaching steps today to protect the money and securities entrusted by the public to securities brokers.

William O. Douglas, SEC Chairman, told reporters the regulations resulted from the investigation of the financial failure of Richard Whitney, former New York Stock Exchange President. Mr. Whitney subsequently was convicted of misappropriation of securities belonging to customers.

Special Banks

Mr. Douglas said his goal—to be sought by congressional legislation if not attained sooner by voluntary action—was the creation of special banks in which to segregate all the money and securities now held by brokers for the public and in which to concentrate the lending involved in margin trading.

As a "first step" toward this goal, Mr. Douglas said, the New York Stock Exchange proposes to create a voluntary depository in which members may deposit customers' securities. Services of the depository will be optional to members at first in order to give them time to adjust themselves to the new method of doing business.

Mr. Douglas presented a copy of the report to President Roosevelt at a conference also attended by Secretary Wallace.

The latter told reporters they discussed the possibility of applying the principles to commodity exchanges. He did not amplify this point.

Program Announced

The New Stock Exchange program, adopted Oct. 26, but kept secret until now, provides:

1. Effective Jan. 1, no member firm will be permitted to owe more than 15 times its net capital, excluding underwriting capital. The present limit, although figured on a different basis, amounts to 20 times.

2. No official of the exchange shall make or receive a loan from any member firm without permission of the exchange's committee on member firms, unless the loan is fully secured or is made by or to the exchange official by a firm of which he is also a member.

3. No exchange official shall participate in any investigation in which he is financially interested.

4. More extensive financial statements will be required of members.

5. Firms doing business with the public must have their books audited at least once a year by independent public accountants.

6. The exchange will make more frequent and intensive checkups on the books of members.

7. Members must report to the exchange any loan in excess of $2,500 unless it is fully secured, or in certain other circumstances.

Securities Ruling

8. Effective April 1, 1939, no member firm, or its general partners (does not apply to special partners or employees), which carries margin accounts for the public may buy or sell securities on margin for their own accounts.

9. No member firm may carry an account for a general partner of another firm unless a second general partner of the other firm gives written consent.

10. No member doing business as an individual (as distinguished from a partnership) may carry securities accounts for customers.

11. More intensive control will be imposed on customers' men and other employees of members.

12. The exchange will supervise business practices of members more closely and impose heavier penalties for violations.

13. Each member firm must report to the exchange weekly its obligations in underwriting transactions.

14. The exchange will set up a central securities depository in which all securities belonging to the public but left in the hands of exchange members may be segregated and protected.

The securities depository plan, Douglas said, will be permissive at first but the New York Stock Exchange will urge its members to utilize it.

Mr. Douglas made it plain, however, that unless securities brokers voluntarily co-operated in efforts to provide save-keeping for customers' securities, the commission would ask Congress for authority to make such action mandatory.

The commission said in a statement that the new management of the stock exchange "has been working co-operatively with this commission in an endeavor to raise the standards of practices of the exchange members and to improve the system which permitted Richard Whitney to operate to the detriment of the financial community for almost 12 years without let or hindrance."

The new regulations announced today were the direct result of the investigations of the Whitney failure.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—The program for regulation of national security exchanges promulgated by the Federal Securities & Exchange Commission has been "unanimously approved" by the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange, the exchange announced today.

It was revealed that William McC. Martin, exchange president, in a letter to Mr. Douglas, agreed in principle to one of the commission's chief regulations looking to ultimate separation of capital employed in the commission brokerage business from that used by the broker in incurring commitments as an underwriter or dealer.

In another letter, Mr. Martin informed Mr. Douglas the exchange already had under way a study regarding formation of a central depository for securities to insure brokers' responsibility for delivering and safe-keeping customers' securities. The study, he said, was being made by the accounting firm of Haskins & Sells and by the exchange's counsel and technical forces.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¾s '43-40 June	105.20	105.20	105.20
1	3¾s '43-41 Mch	107.4	107.4	107.4
17	3¼s '45-43	109.26	109.25	109.25
1	3¼s '45-43 reg	109.23	109.23	109.23
8	3¼s '46-44	109.28	109.27	109.28
2	3s '48-46	108.12	108.12	108.12
1	4¼s '52-47	118.30	118.30	118.30
2	2½s '51-48	105.15	105.15	105.15
1	2½s '53-49	102.17	102.17	102.17
12	2½s '52-50	102.19	102.18	102.18
1	3s '55-51	104.5	104.2	104.2
10	2⅞s '60-55	107.3	107.3	107.3
20	2¾s '59-56	104.16	104.14	104.15
2	2¾s '63-56	103.16	103.15	103.15
		102.26	102.26	102.26

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s '47-42	106.4	106.4	106.4
2	3s '49-44	106.16	106.16	106.16

Home Owners Loan

2	2¾s '49-39	102.22	102.20	102.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Adams Exp 4s '47	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	102¾	102¾	102¾
16	Alleghany 5s '44	78¼	77	77
3	Alleghany 5s '50 st	68	68	68
7	Allegh Val 4s '42	36	35¾	36
13	Allis Chalm 4s '52	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
4	Am & For P 5s 2030	111¾	111¾	111¾
25	At T&T 5½s '43	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
40	Am T&T 3½s '66	112⅞	112¾	112⅞
15	Am T&T 3½s '61	104½	104⅜	104½
2	Am T Pdr cv '50	105	104¾	104¾
1	Am W W &E 6s '75	110	110	110
10	AnacondaCop 4½s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
6	Ang C Nitra deb '67	105¾	105⅝	105¾
9	Arm Del 4s '57	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
12	Arm Del 4s '55	98⅛	98	98
10	AT&SF 4s '95	98¼	98	98
10	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	106	106	106
6	AT&SF 4s 1995-55	93	93	93
15	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	91⅞	91½	91½
1	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	100¾	100⅛	100½
7	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	106	106	106
5	Atl&Birm 4s '33	86½	86½	86½
1	A CL cit 4s '52	21	21	21
1	A C Line 4½s '64	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
1	Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	68	68	68
46	B&O rfg 6s '95	34	34	34
13	B&O 1st 5s '48	20¼	19½	20¼
12	B&O rfg 5s '95	49	48½	48½
13	B&O 5s '96 F	19⅜	19½	19½
1	B&O 5s 2000 D	19¼	19	19⅛
24	B&O cv 4½s '60	19	19	19
3	B&O 4s '48	15¾	14¼	15½
5	B&O 5s S W '50	48	47¾	48
3	Bang&Aroo cn 4s '51	32	31⅞	32
16	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	101¼	101	101
9	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	106	105¾	106
12	Beth Stl 3½s '52	100	99⅝	99⅝
3	Bost&Me 5s '67	97½	97¼	97⅜
1	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	29	28	28½
3	Bost&Me 5s '55	27	27	27
1	Bkly Edis 3½s '66	28½	28½	28½
43	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	107	107	107
3	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	67½	66¾	67½
7	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	77	77	77¼
7	Buf R&P 4½s '57	106⅝	106¼	106⅝
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	27¼	27	27¼
20	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	93¼	93¼	93¼
9	Can Nor 6½s '46	114	114	114
1	Can Pac 5s '54	123¾	123¾	123¾
1	Can Pac 5s '54	112	112	112
5	Can Pac 4½s '46	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5	Can Pac 4s perp	97	96½	97
5	Can Pac 4½s '60	93	92½	92½
5	Can Pac 4s perp	81¾	81½	81½
3	Celanese 4½s '47 ww	92½	92½	92½
2	Cen of Ga 5s '45	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102⅝	102½	102½
2	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	106¾	106¾	106¾
11	Cen Pac 5s '60	56	55¼	56
2	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73¼	72	73¼
30	Cen RR N J 5s '87	26	25	25¼
3	Cen RR N J 5s '87 reg	22	22	22
3	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	102	102	102
6	Certain-d 5½s '48	82	82	82
35	C & O 3½s '96 D	96	96	96
6	C&O 2½s '96E	96	96	96
3	Chi & Alton 3s '49	13	13	13
23	CB&Q gen 4s '58	98⅛	97½	98
2	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99	98½	98½
8	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15¼	14⅛	15¼
57	Chi, Gt West 4s '59	21¼	19¾	21¼
57	CMSP & PacRfa 5s '75	11	9¾	11
6	CM&SP 4½s '89C	27½	27	27¾
5	CM&SP 4½s '89E	27½	27¾	27½
3	CM&SP gen 4s '89	26½	26½	26½
2	CM&SP 3½s '89 B	24	24⅜	24⅜
1	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	18	18	18
1	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	57	57	57⅛
3	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9¾	9½	9½
7	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	9½	9½	9½
3	Chi&NW 3½s '87	15¾	15¾	15¾
2	CR&P 4½s '52A	8⅜	8	8⅜
5	CR1&P cv 4½s '60	4	4	4
2	CR1&P 4sc '88	17⅞	17½	17⅞
2	CR1&P rfg 4s '34	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
21	ChUnSta 3¾s '63	106½	105⅞	106½
4	ChUnSta 3½s '51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
6	ChWInd 4¼s '62	88½	88½	88½
12	Childs Co 5s '43	72⅜	71¾	71½
5	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	71	71	71
5	ClevElecIll3¾s '65	108½	108½	108½
1	Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	84	84	84
6	ClevUnTerm5½s '72	86¼	86	86
1	ClevUnTerm5s '73	79¼	79	79
1	Col F&I 5s '43	100½	100½	100½
15	Colmbia G 5s 1961	94⅝	94½	94½
17	Com'l Tr 3½s '51	106⅜	106¼	106¼
2	Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
18	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108¼	108¼	108¼
38	Comwl Ed cv 3½s '58	109¼	109	109¼
2	Comwlth Ed 5s 1943	108	108	108
29	Comwl Ed cv 3½s '58	109¼	109¼	109¼
14	Con Edis 3½s '48	107	106⅝	106⅞
6	Con Edis 3½s '46	106¾	106¾	106⅞
4	Con Edis 3½s '58	104¾	104½	104½
6	Con Edis 3½s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
19	Con Oil 3½s '51	103¾	103¼	103
5	Consum Pow 3½s '70	107½	107⅛	107⅛
1	Container 5s '43	99½	99½	99½
4	Crane Co 4½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	Crown Will 5s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
8	Cuba No Rr 5½s '42	34¼	34⅛	34⅛
23	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	55¼	54	55½
2	D & R G 4½s '36	13½	13½	13½
3	D & R G 4s '36	13¼	12½	13¼
5	D & R G West 5s '55	5¾	5¾	5¾
25	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	6⅜	6	6
6	D & R G West 5s '78	10	10	10
1	Det Ed 3½s '66	110	110	110
1	Det T Tun 4½s '61	99	99	99
6	Dul Misabe & I 3½s62	104¾	104¾	104¾
12	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
10	Elect Auto Lit 4s '52	108	107½	108
1	El Paso NatGas4½s51	105¾	105¾	105¾
4	Erie rfg 5s '67	13¾	13¼	13½
24	Erie rfg 5s '75	13¾	13	13¾
27	Erie gen lien 4s '96	21⅞	20½	21⅞
19	Erie cv 4s '53 B	23½	21¾	23½
15	Erie cv 4s '53 B	23¼	21⅞	23¼
13	Erie cv 4s '35 D	22¾	22¼	22¾
1	Erie cv 4s '53 D	22⅝	22¼	22⅝
1	Erie & Jer 6s '55	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
1	Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
13	Fla E Cst 5s '74	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8½	8½	8½
5	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	60	60	60
6	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
16	Gen Cable 5½s '47	104½	104¼	104¾
2	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	66	65	66
8	Goodrich 4¼s '56	99⅜	99½	99½
9	Goodrich 6s '45	100	99¾	99¾
14	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103¼	102¾	103¼
1	Gt Nor 5s '73	86½	86	86½
10	Gt Nor 4½s '76D	81½	81	81¼
6	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	82½	82	82
3	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	98⅝	98½	98⅝
27	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	95	93¾	95
13	Gt Nor 4s '46H	85	84½	85
4	Gulf St Util 4s '66	107¾	107½	107½
1	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	35	35	35
4	Hud & Man rfg 5c '57	49½	49½	49½
5	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	111	111	111
5	Ill Cen 4s '52	55	55	55
5	Ill Cen 4s '53	50	48	49½
3	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	54¾	54	54
10	Ill Cen 4½s '66	47¼	45¾	47¼
4	Ill Cen 5s '55	60¾	60⅜	60⅜
25	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	53	51¼	53
5	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	48¼	48¼	48¼
5	Inland Stl 3¼s '61	107¼	107¼	107¾
1	Interb R Tr 6s '32	55¼	53¼	55¼
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32	33	33	33
10	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	59½	58½	59½
1	Int Agric 5s '42 st	102½	102½	102½
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1	Int Hydro El 6s '44	78½	78½	78½
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	50½	50½	50½
11	Int Paper 5s '47	96½	96½	96½
27	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	100¼	100¼	100¼
11	Int T&T 5s '55	71¾	71½	71½
6	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3¼	3¼	3¼
5	Jones&LaughSt4xs'61	95	95	95
1	K C South 5s '50	68½	68½	68½
15	K C Term 4s '60	107⅛	107	107¼
15	Kans G&E 4½s '80	105¾	104¾	105¾
5	Kings Co Lt 5s '54	99	99	99
15	Koppers Co 4s '51	103	103	103
3	Lac Gas 5½s '60D	55½	55½	55½
13	Lautaro Nit inc '75	32⅜	23¼	32⅜
5	Lh ValRTerm5s'54	45	44	44
2	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	28	28	28
20	Leh Val 4½s 2003	23	21	23
49	Leh Val 4s 2003	22	20½	21¾
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	129½	129½	129½
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	125	125	125
4	Liquid Carb 4s '47	109½	109½	109½
3	Lowes 3½s '46	103¼	102¾	102¾
7	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	83¾	82¾	82¾
1	Long Isl unif 4s '49	82¾	82¾	82¾
1	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	81½	81½	81½
9	Louis &2N un 4s '40	100½	100½	100½
2	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	84	84	84
2	Maine Cen 4s '45	75	75	75
3	Manhat Ry 4s '90	30	30	30
1	Manhat Ry 4s'90ct	28½	28½	28¾
6	McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Met Coal Corp 6s '45 A	104½	104¾	104½
2	Mich Cen 4s '40	110	110	110
7	M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	83¾	83¾	83¾
7	M & StL 4s '49	8½	8¼	8½
3	M&StL 4s '49 ct	3	2¾	2¾
15	MSP&SSM cons 5½s '38	64¼	64¼	64¼
3	MSP&SSM 4½s '38	9¾	9½	9½
1	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	41¾	41¾	41¾
11	M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	17½	17½	17½
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	55½	55½	55½
3	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	35	35	35
3	Mo Pac 5½s '49	4¼	4¼	4¼
7	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19½	19¼	19½
14	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19½	18¾	19½
26	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19½	19	19½
28	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6	5⅝	5¾
4	Mon & On 5s '36	34	32	34
40	Mob & O 4½s '77	29½	28½	29½
5	MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	107½	107½	107½
6	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	98¼	98¼	98¼
34	Mount St T&T3¼s'68	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
1	Nassau El 4s '51	34	34	34
10	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	104	103⅞	103⅞
3	Nat Dis Pr 4½s 45	107	107	107
17	Natl Steel 4s 65	108	108	108
6	N O Pub Sv 5s52A	101	100½	100½
2	N O Pub Sv 5s55B	100½	100½	100½
5	NO Tex&M 5½s54	77	70	70
7	NO Tex & M 4½s56	32	32	32
29	NYC rfg 5s 2013	62	60½	60
31	NYC 4½s 2013 A	57	55⅞	57
7	NYC cn 4s 98	65⅜	65⅛	65⅝
11	NYC 3¾s 46	75⅜	75½	75⅝
11	NYC 3½s 52	66	65	66
39	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	57	57¾	57
19	NYYC&HR 3½s 97	83	83	83
5	NY Chi & StL 6s 38	96	96	96
18	NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	55	53	55
52	NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	48	46¼	48
1	NY Conn 4½s 53	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
5	NY Edis 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	NYNH&H cit 6s '40	22¼	22¼	22¼
5	NYNH&H 4½s '67	15	15	15
2	NY O&W rfg 4s '92	9	9	9
8	NY Ry 6s '58 st	1	1	1
15	NY Tel 4½s '39	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	NLO Pow 5s '55A	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
1	Niag Sh 5½s '50	96	96	96
16	Norf Sou 5s '61A	17½	17	17½
4	Norf & W 4s '96	117½	117½	117½
13	Nor Am Co 5s '61	106¼	106	106
17	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	104	104	104
9	Nor Pac 6s 2047	69	68	69
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047 C	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
7	Nor Pac 4s '97	83¼	82¾	83¼
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	50	50	50
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Ogden&L Cha 4s'48st	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
7	Ohio Ed 4s '65	105½	105	105
6	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	100½	100½	100½
5	Or-Wash RR&N 4s61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Otis Steel 4½s '62	73¼	73¼	73¼
1	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
13	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	107⅜	107¼	107¼
1	Para Mut Sys '55 ct	61½	61½	61½
6	Para Pict 3½s '47	100	99⅞	100
1	Pen Co 3½s '44 D	86½	86½	86½
3	Penn Gl Sand 4½s'60	99½	99½	99½
23	Penn P & Lt 4½s '81	105½	105½	105½
4	Penn RR gen 5s '68	104¼	104	104¼
22	Penn RR gen 4½s '65	104⅛	104	104
12	Penn RR 4½s deb '70	95¾	95¼	95½
2	Penn RR 4½s '84 E	83⅞	83	83
2	Penn RR 4s '48	91½	91⅛	91½
3	Penn RR 3¾s '70	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
20	Penn RR 3¼s '52	87¼	87¼	87¼
5	Pere Marq 4½s '80	80½	80¼	80½
7	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	63¾	63¾	63¾
3	Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	109	109	109
1	Phila Co 5s '67	96⅛	96	96⅛
1	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
6	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	4½	4½	4½
1	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13½	13⅜	13½
1	Philippine Ry 4s '37	16	16	16
8	Phillips Pet 3s '48	110	109¾	110
2	PCC & SL 5s '70A	101	101	101
1	PCC & S L 4½s42B	107⅛	107⅛	107½
1	Pitt Coke & C 4½s '52	91½	91½	91½
3	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	47	47	47
3	Porlt Gen Ed 5s '50	104¼	104¼	104¼
11	Parit Gen E 4½s '60	62	61½	61¾
10	Portor Ro A Tob 6s42	45	45	45
10	Postal Tel&Cbl Cs '53	16½	16½	16½
16	Radio Keith 6s '41	80¾	80	80¾
23	Readg 4½s '97 A	77⅛	77¼	77¼
1	Readg 4½s '97 B	77	77	77
3	Rem Rand 4¾s '56	102¾	102½	102½
3	Republic Steel 4½s'61	91½	91½	91½
3	Republic Steel 4¼s'56	92½	92½	92½
3	Richfield Oil 4s '52	103	103	103
5	Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	16½	16½	16½
1	StLIM&S4sR&G 33	56½	56¼	56½
1	StLSF 5s B250ct	10¾	10¾	10¾
10	StLSF4s78ctf rct	11¼	11	11¼
2	St L S F 4½s 78	9½	9¾	9½
7	St L S F 4s '50 A	12¾	12¾	12¾
7	St L S F 4s '50A ct	10½	10¼	10½
2	St L SW 5s '52	20	20	20
12	St L SW 1st 4s '89	58½	58½	58½
2	StPM&M 4s '40	97	97	97
5	St Paul UnDep 5s '72	114	113	113
1	SA&A Pass 4s '43	61½	61½	61½
3	San Diego G&E 4s65	111	111	111
25	Seab A L cn 6s '45	9¾	9¼	9¾
1	Sea A L 4s '49 ct	9	9	9
1	Sea A L aj 5s '49	7	7	7
13	Sea A L 4s '50 st	16¼	16	16
2	Sea A L rfg 4s '59	7	7	7
2	Sea A L rfg 4s '59 ct	6	6	6
16	Sea AllFla 5s '35 A ct	4¼	4	4
10	Shell Un 2½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
7	Simmons 4s '52	99¼	99¼	99¼
5	Skelly Oil 4s '51	104	104	104
21	SoconyVacOil 3½s '50	106	106	106
5	So Bell T&T 3½s '62	105½	105⅜	105½
1	So Col Pow 6s '47	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	93½	93½	93½
14	Sou Pac 4½s '68	54½	52½	54½
83	Sou Pac 4½s '81	54½	53¼	54⅜
53	So Pac 4½s '69	54½	53¼	54¼
1	So Pac rfg 4s '55	69¼	68½	69
21	So Pac 3¾s '46	64	63¼	64
17	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	59	58¼	59
56	South Ry 6½s '56	71¾	69½	71¾
38	South Ry gen 6s '56	69¾	66	69¾
32	South Ry cn 5s '94	78⅜	76½	78⅜
92	South Ry gen 4s '56	55¼	52½	55
3	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	110¾	110¼	110¾
8	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	102⅞	102½	102⅞
2	S W Gas&El 4s '60	106½	106½	106½
1	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
8	Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	Studebaker 6s cv '45	82½	82½	82½
7	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	107⅛	107	107
14	Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	97¼	96¾	97
8	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¾	106	106¼
1	Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	113¾	113¾	113¾
5	Tex&Pac 5s '79 C	86	86	86
5	Third Ave aj 5s '60	7¼	7¼	7¼
3	Third Ave 4s '60	41¼	41	41¼
20	ThirdWAssoc 3½s'52	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	Union Oil Cal 6s '42	116½	116⅜	116½
15	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111½	111	111⅜
11	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
1	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	80	80	80
4	Unit Drug 5s '53	74½	72¾	74½
1	UnRys StL 4s '34	25	25	25
19	US Steel 3¼s '48	104⅜	104⅛	104¼
1	UnStockyds4¼s '51 ww	92½	92½	92½
3	Utha P & L 5s '44	93½	93½	93½
13	Util P&L 5s '59	59	59	59
16	Virginian Ry 3¼s '66	104⅞	104⅜	104⅝
16	Wabash rfg 5½s '75	13	12¾	13
5	Wabash 1st 5s '39	45	45	45
5	Wabash 2d 5s '39	26½	25⅞	26½
1	Wabash 4½s '78C	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
8	Warner Bros 6s '39	90½	90	90
2	Warner Bros 5s '39 ct	90	90	90
5	Wash Term 3½s '45	107	107	107
1	Westch Lt 3½s '67	105½	105½	105½
20	West Shore 4s '2361	56	55⅞	55⅞
11	Westn Md 4s '52	85⅜	84½	85¼
11	Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	24

Borchers Denies His Address Was Attack on U. S. Institutions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 — Hans Borchers, German Consul General in New York City, is on record today with a strenuous denial that his speech of Thursday before 1,500 German-Americans here was an attack upon freedom of speech, press or worship.

Dr. Borchers' address, which was widely interpreted as an attack upon cherished American institutions, was badly misquoted in the daily press, the Consul General said. He asserted that the speech, delivered in the heart of the German-speaking section of New York City, was intended as conciliatory, as an explanation of events in Germany and as an effort to bring Germany and the United States closer together.

The German Consul General's reference to the free press came when he blamed it for not having informed the world concerning German grievances toward Czechoslovakia.

Two-Sided Problem

"In the light of examples such as these," he said, "may I ask my American friends whether experiences of this type do not explain why today a growing number of persons, not only in the so-called totalitarian states, but even to a large extent in the democracies, have gained the conviction that a free press could be, to express it politely, a two-sided problem?"

Denial of an attack upon freedom of worship included the following English translation of a portion of Dr. Borchers' speech:

"Separation of church and school is not only an acute problem in Germany, but is or has been so also in other countries, inclusive of the so-called political antipodes of the totalitarian states, as France and England. France, at the beginning of this century, was engaged in far-reaching controversies with the Vatican regarding the delineation between religion and politics."

Religious People

Dr. Borchers then asked if it were fair to condemn Germany for doing what France had done. He declared that Germany was "a land whose whole character stamps her as one of the most religious people on earth, a nation whose present Government has expressly incorporated in point 24 of the National Socialist Statutes a confession to the Christian character of the state."

At the same time Dr. Borchers freely admitted that part of his speech had been devoted to a defense of German anti-Semitism. He also did not deny that his speech had linked the Jews and Communists without distinction.

It is widely known here that the opposition to Dr. Borchers' speech was raised, not so much by what he actually said, as by the circumstances under which he said it and by the inferences it left. The speech was officially designated as a thanksgiving service for the German acquisition of the Sudeten part of Czechoslovakia.

Many persons here held that Dr. Borchers' condemnation of the free press's failure to argue the German side of the Czechoslovakian question followed similar complaints by the German Ministry of Propaganda, which is seldom considered a free press bulwark.

Others hold that Dr. Borchers' speech failed to indicate that there was a difference between separating church and state and attempting to force the church to subscribe to the state's moral philosophy.

U. S. Navy Needs Stressed By Foreign Policy Speakers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—The Munich agreement between Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, of Great Britain; Chancellor Adolf Hitler, of Germany, and Premier Mussolini, of Italy, reaffirms that, for a moment at least, "force remains the final arbiter in international affairs," in the opinion of George Fielding Eliot, one-time Major in the United States Intelligence Reserve, U. S. A., speaking at a luncheon by the Foreign Policy Association here today. Other speakers were Nicholas Roosevelt, an editorial writer on the Herald Tribune and formerly United States Minister to Hungary, and Ernest K. Lindley, Washington correspondent for News Week.

Mr. Eliot held the time had come for a reaffirmation of American military policy and for its co-ordination with national and economic policies. Such co-ordination, possible to totalitarian states by reason of centralized control, is to a democracy possible only by means of an enlightened public opinion, he held.

Stressing that United States military responsibilities must of necessity embrace the whole of the western hemisphere, "since national security would be gravely compromised by the firm establishment anywhere in the hemisphere of the integrated political, economic and military systems of any so-called aggressor states," sea power was a primary consideration, "since only upon the sea may any serious danger come from abroad," he declared.

"Therefore, our correct military policy is to keep up a navy capable of dominating the ocean which divides us from the seats of power in Europe and Asia; with an army adequate for the defense of the navy's bases and for minor expeditionary forces," he said. "We do not need, and ought not to contemplate, a great army of millions capable of being transported overseas and fighting a war on other continents. . . .

"As to our Latin-American neighbors, upon whom the fate of Austria and Czechoslovakia has not been a wasted lesson," he said, "we must maintain a policy not of dominance, but of ever-closer co-operation—a co-operation which must flow naturally from appreciation of the common danger."

Mr. Roosevelt took issue with the contention of Herbert Hoover, early this week, that Germany would be so occupied in eastern Europe that she would not harbor thoughts of expansion elsewhere. While admitting this was likely for a few years, he voiced the thought that the national pride of Germany, along with pressure for economic advantage, would lead her soon to revive her pre-war policy of overseas expansion.

To assume that Germany would never attempt to establish a footing on this side of the Atlantic was a "short-sighted and comfortable optimistic view," he stressed.

Mr. Lindley held that the Munich accord had awakened the American people from their "day dreams and stirred their sense of self-reliance."

"While nobody can be sure exactly what kind of regime we will prescribe for ourselves," he said, "there seems to be general agreement that we must have a stronger national defense."

California Is Urged to Save Stray Animals From Vivisection

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Humane societies in California are campaigning for the adoption Nov. 8 of the initiative measure to protect stray animals from vivisection. If passed, it would be the nation's leading step toward final outlawing of the "barbarous horrible, and wholly unjustifiable" experimentation on sentient animals, according to the California Animal Defense and Anti-Vivisection League, leader in the move to place the proposal on the Statute books.

Opposing, are the heads of the University of California, California Institute of Technology, Stanford, and University of Southern California; and the Commonwealth Club of California and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. They meet the issue squarely as one designed to limit "essential and invaluable" research by hindering the acquisition of subjects for vivisection.

In the face of the greatest array of medical spokesmen ever assembled for a ballot issue in California, the proponents are denying any permanent contributions of vivisection to mankind, and they contend such a practice as forever opposed to the Christian mandate: "I will have mercy and not sacrifice."

What Act Would Provide

Listed as No. 2 among the 25 proposals on the State ballot, the "State Humane Pound Law" would prohibit "public or private poundmasters from handing over any unclaimed animals for vivisection or other commercial purposes, exempting kennels or enclosures maintained on premises of any accredited laboratory licensed under the State Medical Practice Act, provided animals there were lawfully acquired; and it directs that all unclaimed or stray animals for which there is no "bona fide home to be put to death by an approved humane method."

In urging an overwhelming "yes" vote, the humane societies use the slogan: "If you cannot give them a good home, grant them, at least, a painless death."

In the opposing argument in the State's official ballot explanation pamphlet, Dr. Rufus B. von Kleinsmid, President of the University of Southern California, and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford write:

"Stray animals are weighed against babies by the anti-vivisectionists. Under the 'Humane Pound' Act, the babies would lose;" they climax their appeal with: "If you do not kill this measure, it may kill you."

Mrs. Rosemonde R. Wright, President of the Defense League, explains that the law will not outlaw vivisection, however desirable such a prohibition might be; rather, it is a "compromise" stand as the best legislation which the State appears ready to adopt. She points out that the Act would prevent the "humane" public, through its pounds, from having any hand in vivisection, and perhaps will pave the way for a complete awakening to the evil by international action against the widespread practice."

Opponents hold that the initiative's wording is such that all private poundmasters such as the owner of any mongrel litter would be estopped from selling unwanted dogs and cats to a medical laboratory. They claim it to be an "inhumane" hardship to require subjects for experimentation to be housed exclusively on the grounds of an accredited laboratory.

Mrs. Wright and her associates deplore the phenomenon of so many of the State's most "respected" persons joining the opposition, and they deplore also the instruction in cruelty under the guise of medical education.

Chief cornerstones of the campaign are speeches, billboards, and newspaper stories, the latter, because of conflicting editorial policies, are almost exclusively in dailies of William Randolph Hearst.

Grass for the Desert

To bring back grass to western ranges and combat the encroachment of the desert, more than 50,000 pounds of carefully tested grass seeds will be sown soon by CCC workers.

Marjorie Shuler On Radio Nov. 2

On November 2, at 1:30 to 2:00 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Miss Marjorie Shuler, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, will speak on "My World Flight" over the NBC network from Washington, at the Convention of the Ice Industries of the United States and Canada.

'Scare' Program On Radio Brings Censor Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

censorship powers over broadcasting into the hands of a political administration in Washington. It carefully denied powers of censorship over programs. Control can be exercised only through the power to review the record of any particular station when its license comes up for renewal.

What Congress had in mind when it drafted this limitation on Federal authority was the danger of radio channels being monopolized for a political purpose. As yet no one appears to have evolved a method whereby the political danger could be obviated while at the same time granting more control over the character of programs broadcast.

That the incident will cause some agitation for Government censorship was indicated by an announcement from Senator Clyde L. Herring (D) of Iowa, that he would present at the next Congress a bill authorizing the FCC to pass on every radio program before its delivery.

Dangers Are Cited

The alternative danger of censorship was expressed from within the Communications Commission itself where T. A. M. Craven, Commissioner, said he agreed "in principle" with the statement issued by Chairman McNinch, but added:

"I feel that the FCC should proceed with the utmost caution to avoid the danger of censoring what shall or shall not be broadcast over the radio. I also feel that in this case caution should be exercised so that any FCC action will not tend to handicap development of the dramatic arts in broadcasting."

Washington finds humor as well as trouble in the incident. It learns that the Sunday program of drama on which Mr. Wells' "War of the Worlds" appeared last night is the Columbia network competitor of Charlie McCarthy. The story, so it goes, is that for a long time Columbia was unable to devise any counter attraction to the nationally famous ventriloquist's dummy. As a last resort it planned an hour of drama. Its first presentation was the medieval English classic, "Everyman." Last night it got around to the future with Mr. Wells. For the moment at least it has stolen the headlines from Charlie McCarthy.

H. G. Wells Explains

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—H. G. Wells, whose "War of the Worlds" furnished the basis of the radiocast which spread alarm in the United States last night, said today that it was "implicit" in the agreement for selling the radio rights that any broadcast would clearly "be fiction and not news."

The novelist added that he gave no permission whatever for alterations which might lead to the belief that the radiocast material was real news.

Horse Census Shrinking

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department believes the old gray mare will move farther into the farm background during the next few years. It estimated the number of horses and mules on farms at 11,163,000, only about half as many as in 1915, and said a continuation of the downward trend was expected.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Nov. 6, 13; Dec. 4, 11; also shortwave station WIXAL 10:15 a. m., on 15.13mc; 7 p. m., on 6.04mc, Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a.m., WMCA, 570kc, on Nov. 6, 13, 20 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Nov. 20, Dec 18.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ Scientist, 10:45 a. m.; WDGY, 1180kc, on Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Nov. 13, Dec. 11.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27; Dec. 4, 11, 8, 25.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Chrst, Scientist, 11 a. m. KPDM, 560kc, on Nov. 6, 20; Dec. 4, 18.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Nov 6, 13, 20, 27.

San Francisco—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m. KYA, 1230kc, on Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Nov. 27 Dec. 18.

Toronto—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m. CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Listeners Protest Panic Caused by Radio Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Hundreds of letters of protest were coming in to the Columbia Broadcasting System's headquarters here today against the weird dramatization of H. G. Wells' "War of the Worlds" over a nation-wide hookup of that system last night, when a wave of hysteria swept the continent from New York to San Francisco. It was a panic which observers saw as second only to the hysterical rejoicing that followed immediately upon receipt of news of the "fake" armistice in November, 1918, when New York went wild over the "flash" from overseas.

The Columbia Broadcasting System announced today that, in response to requests from the press, it would release the full text of the script heard over its network just as soon as its accuracy could be insured by checking the script against the actual recording of the broadcast.

"This is being done to insure complete accuracy of the script being released to the press," the announcement added, "if any departure from the original script was made by any member of the cast, it will be included."

Studio Explains

The announcement said that Orson Welles, the adapter, substituted an American locale for the English scenes in H. G. Wells' book, "to make the imaginary detail more interesting to American listeners." The company stressed that the fictional character of the broadcast was announced four time and had been previously publicized.

"Nevertheless," it continued, "the program apparently was broadcast with such vividness that some listeners who may have heard only fragments thought the broadcast was fact—not fiction. Hundreds of telephone calls reaching CBS stations, city authorities, newspaper offices and police headquarters in various cities testified to the mistakened impression."

Orson Welles said he regretted profoundly his dramatic efforts should cause such consternation, adding that he would not "choose anything like this again."

The program was broadcasted by Orson Welles and the Mercury Theater of the Air cast from 8 to 9 o'clock last night, with Mr. Welles taking the role of "the Shadow." The broadcast began with a program of dance music, which was interrupted with the "flash" of an imaginary bulletin that a mysterious "meteor" had struck at Grover's Mills, a town near Princeton, N. J., after lighting the heavens for miles around. A few seconds later another "flash" said that weird monsters were swarming out of a mass of metal, which was not a meteor, but a tube-like vehicle from Mars, and were destroying hundreds of people with "death ray guns."

Without waiting for further details, thousands of persons, upon hearing the radiocast, rushed from their homes in New Jersey and New York, many of them holding towels to their faces to protect themselves from the "gas" the Martians were supposed to be using. Thousands more all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts and south as far as the Gulf of Mexico, grabbed their telephones to inquire of newspapers, the police and electric companies what they should do to protect themselves.

Newspaper offices in New York and police headquarters were flooded with telephone calls, the New York City Department of Health being one of the first to get in touch with newspapers to know what assistance it could lend to the victims of the raid from Mars.

Meanwhile scores of motorists in New Jersey roads heard the radiocast and detoured so as not to pass through the "doomed region," shouting warnings to other motorists as they went along to drive fast into the country to escape the bombing of enemies.

Protests Pour Up

The Associated Press meanwhile had undertaken an investigation and at 8:48 p. m. sent out the following note to editors:

"Queries to newspapers from radio listeners throughout the United States tonight regarding a reported meteor fall which killed a number of New Jerseyites are the result of a studio dramatization."

Police teletype systems were at the same time carrying notices to all station houses and police short-wave radio stations notifying them that the events reported over the radio were wholly imaginary.

The public reaction that followed was instantaneous. Paul Norton, City Manager of Trenton, announced that he would ask an investigation of the program by the Federal Communications Commission.

Partial responsibility for the panic was ascribed by some radio "fans" here to "Charlie McCarthy," whose program went on the air at 8 p. m., Charlie's first appearance before the mike lasted about 20 minutes. It is no secret, they said, that many of "Charlie's" admirers start fishing for another program when his act ends and that undoubtedly many of them tuned in on the Orson Welles program after it had been going for 20 minutes or more, connecting with it at a "critical moment," when the Martians were busy at their most sanguinary work. Thus, without hearing the explanatory announcements that the Welles program was an "act" they got the horror without knowing it was make-believe.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

St. Catharines: Hotel Leonard, St. Paul Street 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.
Toronto (Second Church): Palace Theater, Danforth Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 6.

England

Berkshire

Reading: Olympia, London Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 17

Gloucestershire

Stroud: Stroud Subscription Rooms, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 18

Lancashire

Accrington: The Regal, Broadway, 3 p. m., Nov. 13.

London

London (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 1 Nutford Place, W. 1, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Middlesex

Hendon: Golders Green Hippodrome, N. W. 11, 3 p. m., Nov. 16.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Third Church): Town Hall, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.

France

Paris (Second Church): Church Hall, 58 Boulevard Flandrin, 16e, 9:15 p. m., Nov. 15. In English. French translation read at 7:45 p. m.

Germany

Chemnitz: Grosser Saal des Kaufmännischen Vereinshauses Chemnitz, Moritzstrasse 1, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
Dresden (First Church): Gewerbehaus, Ostra-Allee 13, A 1, 4 p. m. and 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Switzerland

Geneva (First Church): Church Edifice, 8 Boulevard des Philosophes, 9:15 p. m., Nov. 18. In English. French translation read at 8 p. m
Lausanne (First Church): Maison du Peuple, 6:30 p. m., Nov. 17. In English. French translation read at 8:30 p. m.

United States

Alabama

Mobile: Church Edifice, 1151 Dauphin Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 8. Radiocast Station WALA, 1380 kilocycles.

Arkansas

Fayetteville: Church Edifice, Forest Avenue and La Fayette Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
Little Rock: Senior High School Auditorium, Fourteenth and Park Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 6.

California

Alhambra: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Fullerton: Fullerton Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
La Canada: La Canada Thursday Club House, 4440 Woodleigh Lane, 3 p. m., Nov. 6.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 11
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Village 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
Redlands: Redlands High School Auditorium, East Citrus Avenue at Roosevelt Boulevard, Highway 99, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 6.
Ventura: Ventura Junior High School, 1393 East Meta Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 6.

Georgia

Savannah: Armstrong Junior College Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 8.

Idaho

Boise: Boise High School Auditorium, Tenth and Washington Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 3. Radiocast Station KIDO, 1350 kilocycles.

Illinois

Belleville: Church Edifice, Washington and Jackson Streets, 7 p. m., Nov. 6.
Champaign (Second Church): Champaign High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 6.
Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium, Michigan Avenue at East Forty-fourth Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 11.
Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m. Nov. 7.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, Central Avenue at Fulton Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
Elgin: Universalist Church, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Evanston (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium, Prairie Avenue at Lincoln Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Indiana

Richmond: Goddard Auditorium, Earlham College, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

Kansas

Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Eighteenth Street and Tauromee Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Louisiana

New Orleans (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, 727 St. Claude Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 6.

Massachusetts

Braintree: Braintree Town Hall Washington Street, South Braintree, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
Lynn: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Southbridge: Elm Street Congregational Church, Elm and Park Streets, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 6.
Wellesley (First Church): Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 6.

Michigan

Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Missouri

Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice 3524 Russell Boulevard, 3 p. m., Nov. 11.
Webster Groves: Webster Groves High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 6.

Montana

Helena: Consistory Shrine Temple, Jackson Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 6.
Miles City: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

New Hampshire

Keene: Colonial Theater, 95 Main Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 6.

New Jersey

Hoboken: Jos F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 12.
Keyport: Keyport High School, Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 6.
Moorestown: Moorestown High School Auditorium, Second and Church Streets, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 6.

New York

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.
Niagara Falls: Hotel Niagara, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 11.
New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.
New York (Thirteenth Church): Loew's Theater, Broadway and Eighty-third Street, 10:30 a. m., Nov. 12.

North Dakota

Bismarck: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Ohio

Cincinnati (Second Church): Taft Auditorium, Fifth, Broadway, and Sycamore Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 11.
Cuyahoga Falls: High School Auditorium, 2300 Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.
Findlay: J. C. Donnell Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 8.
Troy: Van Cleve High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 6.

Oregon

Astoria: The Viking Theater, Twelfth Street, between Commercial and Bond, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
Eugene: Wilson Junior High School, 650 Twelfth Avenue West, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Marshfield: Church Edifice, 730 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Portland (Sixth Church): Municipal Auditorium, S. W. Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

Pennsylvania

Chester: New Century Club, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Easton: Easton High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.
Lancaster: Hensel Hall, Franklin and Marshall College Campus, College Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
Philadelphia (auspices First Church, Elkins Park): Erlen Theater, Nineteenth and City Line, 2 p. m., Nov. 6.
Sewickley: High School Auditorium, Harbaugh and Peebles Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 8.

South Carolina

Charleston: Arion Hall, 19 George Street, corner Meeting Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.

Texas

Dallas (First Church): Coliseum, Fair Park, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
Galveston: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Houston (First Church): Sa Jacinto Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

Washington

Bellingham: Bellingham High School, 3 p. m., Nov. 6.
Shelton: Junior High School, 1232 Franklin, 3 p. m., Nov. 6.
Tacoma (First Church): Jason Lee School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Wisconsin

Antigo: Church Edifice, Seventh and Superior Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 11.
Jefferson: Allen Theater, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 8.

Ex-Spanish Volunteers Held at Ellis Island

WASHINGTON (AP)—Immigration Commissioner James L. Houghteling refused Oct. 28 to drop deportation proceedings against 15 aliens now held at Ellis Island after trying to return to the United States from service in the Spanish war.

He promised, however, an extension of time in certain cases where men involved might have to return to Germany, Italy, or other countries where they claim their life would be endangered because they fought for the Spanish Government.

Book Postage Cut To Magazine And Newspaper Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Publishers won their fight for a temporary reduction on book postage today as President Roosevelt issued an order approving modification of postal schedules to permit books to be mailed at 1½ cents a pound, irrespective of the zone of destination, all over America.

The new order involves an enormous reduction in book postage. In his announcement Mr. Roosevelt cited interests of the public "in the promotion of the cultural growth, education and development of the American people" as prompting the step. The temporary trial period will begin tomorrow, Nov. 1, and will end June 30, 1939.

This means that a book weighing a pound may be sent from Boston to San Francisco, under regulations set by the Postmaster General, for a cent and a half. Hitherto books sent in the first postal zone cost 7 cents alone for the first pound, and a cent for each additional pound; books sent into the second and third zones (150 miles distant) cost 8 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound or fraction.

The order in effect transfers to the book publishing trade the same below-cost transportation subsidy which the Government now gives to newspapers and magazines.

The emphasis on the cultural and religious angle of the innovation, little short of revolutionary to the book postage business, was underlined in the make-up of the group of leaders who witnessed the President's signature on the order. These were:

Representative James Mead (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Post Office Committee; Dr. Willard Givens, National Education Association; Dr. W. L. Darby, Federal Council of Churches; Milton Ferguson, American Library Association; George Johnson, National Catholic Education Association; Dr. John Merriam, Carnegie Institute; George G. Coehn, Jewish Welfare Board; Dr. John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education; Morris Ernst, National Committee to Abolish Postal Discrimination Against Books.

Stephen Early, Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary, in making the announcement contrasted the new freedom to transmit books in the United States with the recent bonfires of books in dictator countries.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SOMERVILLE, Mass.—Heated and unheated apartments, with all modern improvements from $25 to $40. Tel. L. W. Bowen, Somerset 3576.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Desirable furnished apartment within walking distance downtown; Florida Ave. at T Street. Dupont 6313.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 433 West 21st St.—Four rooms, quiet, attractive, cross ventilation, wood-burning fireplace; 9th floor; view of city.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FOREST HILLS, N. Y. AGENCY, 71-01 Austin St. (8th Ave. subway). Bou. 8-4687. Male, female domestics; all nationalities.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—AVON representative. Ruth W. Heywood. Call PLantation 1802 for Fall specials; cosmetics and beauty aids.

HAIRDRESSERS

92 Main Street, Nashua, N. H.
Croquignole, Spiral and Machineless Permanent
TILLIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE, Tel. 2095-W

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SETTLED, capable woman, general housework, cooking, permanent home for right person, references, $40.00 monthly. Write Mrs. B. F. Wood, Harrington Park, N. J., or telephone Closter 636.

HOUSES TO LET

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—Rent new home, single, superb location near La Salle College, beautiful grounds, 4 chambers, 2 baths, extra lavatory tile, screened porch, playroom, 2-car garage, automatic heat, references exchanged. Other singles, $55 up.
Sale single, 6-room, modern, $5,200, bargain. John H. Gordon & Son, West Newton 2480

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 133 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, three mornings, evenings, 1413 Fisk Bldg., 250 West 57th St. Call afternoons only.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

LEWISTON, MAINE—Get our free estimates for PAINTING or DECORATING your buildings, also washing church interiors. E. R. JACQMIN & SONS, 18 Montello Street.

PAYING GUESTS

YONKERS, N. Y., 95 Landscape Avenue—Quiet home for rest, study; nice room, private bath, good meals. Yonkers 7033.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 210 Huntington, S. J.—Opposite church park; front, newly furnished room, $8; well heated, continuous hot water; no other roomers.

HACKENSACK, N. J. Fairmount section—Comfortably furnished rooms, transportation near, breakfast optional, garage, 101 Poplar Avenue.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st (9-A)—Cheerful, comfortable, new, outside, double studios; tiled lavatory; club chairs; discriminating business people.

NOW AVAILABLE, delightful furnished room, kitchenette privileges; within walking distance of the Christian Science church; switchboard and elevator service; $8 per week. THE GRALYN, 20 Charlesgate West, Boston, Com. 3000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Chevy-Chase — Beautiful room for discriminating gentlemen; $25 each; twin beds, innerspring mattresses. 3733 Morrison St., Connecticut Ave. bus stop.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 5203 14th N. W.—Sunny front room, gentleman, convenient transportation, bus or trolley, home comforts. Georgia 8155.

SALESMEN WANTED

BOOK salesman; capable man to sell subscription styles of new MERRIAM-WEBSTER Dictionary on easy payments to schools, libraries, offices and homes; some inquiries supplied; liberal commissions; opportunity to establish a permanent business on nationally advertised publication; give age, selling experience, present connections, and references. Address,
G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY
Publishers, Dept. S., Springfield, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housekeeper, experienced cooking, good references, go anywhere. Box C-50 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TORONTO, Ont.—A lady, experienced in housekeeping, offers services in that capacity in return for home and small salary, country preferred. R. C. V., 609 Temple Bldg.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialists in Permanent Waving Artists in All Branches of Beauty Culture
Hoffman Hairdresser
904 14TH ST. N. W. REPUBLIC 2020

Edison Beauty Salon
2211 Wisconsin Ave. EMerson 1242
Permanent Waves, $3.50 to $8.50
50c Service
Hair Styling Slightly Higher

ELEANOR HURST'S
Famise of Washington
Foundation Garments of Distinction
Skillfully fitted—Conscientiously serviced.
Sizes 32 to 56
1539 Eye St., N.W. Republic 0697

New Homes for Sale
You will find our list attractive and prices just right.
PAUL D. CRANDALL
318 Tower Building District 9246

MAINE

AUBURN

Merrill Haven Farm
"The Home of Good Dairy Products"
Milk—Cream—Butter—Eggs
514 COURT STREET TEL. 514

BANGOR

BURR PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving
Embossing
125 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2191

LEWISTON

REMINDER—
Don't miss the good news
Selby Arch Preserver Shoes are selling this Fall at a new lowered price of only $8.75.
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 LISBON STREET

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils. Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils.
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS. Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547 9 to 12 daily except Saturday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SILVER
New productions of all leading Silversmiths for complete table service
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

50 CHARMING
Christmas Greeting Cards
Imprinted with your name for $1.00
Choice of ten different designs or an assorted box which contains all designs. Send for colored circular showing designs and verse.
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

CHRISTMAS CARDS
50 for $1.00
with Name Stamped *FREE*
Send for Circular
Loring, Short & Harmon
PORTLAND, MAINE

SPODE CHINA
Buttercup
Blue Ermine
Wicker Dale
Jewel
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

Langley's
630-634 Congress St.
539 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland give us a call.

Randall-McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046 9:00 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Saturday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEVINE'S
Women's and Misses'
Coats — Dresses — Millinery and Sport Togs
82 North Main Street CONCORD, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

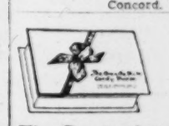
INSURANCE

MORRILL & EVERETT

EDSON C. EASTMAN CO.
120 North Main Street
Books—Stationery
Office Supplies
Tel. 186

The Unusual in
Novelty Linens
for Gifts and Home Use
HARRY G. EMMONS

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1908
Concord, N. H.



For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

DOVER

LITTLEFIELD FRARY CO.
Plumbers
125 Washington Street
HEATERS
OIL HEATERS, COAL HEATERS, WOOD HEATERS
Keep Warm

J. P. KEENAN CO.
Electrical Shop
352 Central Avenue
Westinghouse Appliances

MICHEL'S
FOR LOVELY DRESSES AND SMART HATS
at very low prices
Dover's Leading Fashion Shop
Morrill Building

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily 9 to 12 a. m. and

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

D. H. McClarty
Plumbing and Heating
Timken Oil Burners
Phone 4192-W 341 Myrtle

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
Roadside Stand
Home Made Ice Cream
268 South Mammouth Road

DAINTY DOT
Personally Dimensioned Silk Stockings
Legs look slimmer, prettier in stockings fashioned to fit. Wear Dainty Dots once and you'll come back for more. 79c
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NASHUA

Priscilla Tea Room
Air Conditioned
for Comfort
Full-Course Dinners
Home-Made Candy and
Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
153 MAIN ST. TEL. 272

RHODE ISLAND

PAWTUCKET

2 + 2 = 4
1 Good Battery + 5 Good Tires
=
Good Riding
See
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
440 Dexter St. Tel. Perry 6789

Capwell's Food Shoppe
Cor. Power Road and Morris Avenue
Makers of Capwell's Superb Ice Cream
HOLIDAY ORDERS for
ICE CREAM CAKES
Individual Sundaes
Soda Hot Frankfurts Candy

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
Cor. 32nd St. and Washington Ave.
Girls' Coats
Sizes 7 to 14
$10.95
SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street

Coal and Fuel Oil

NORFOLK

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located
Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

West End Market
SUNNY SOUTH FOOD STORE
FRESH MEATS, VEGETABLES
117 NO. ROBINSON ST. Dial 5-9149
TRADE MARK
Bon Ami
"Hasn't Scratched Yet"

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary Harrison and Main
4-9824 5-6261
618 N. Lombardy Street
17611
Tempting Variety of
Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
Dial 2-3128 108 Grandin Road

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
ROANOKE, VA.

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
101 Campbell Avenue
New arrival in Fall Coats, Suits and Dresses for all occasions. Attend our fur coat sale and save.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Hudson's Bay Company

MEET YOUR FRIENDS
in the Bay's
COFFEE SHOP
Clean—Modern
Reasonable

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale
LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Never Pay More at Edmonton's Own Store
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

Hudson's Bay Company
"STYLECREST"
Shirts for men. Fine English broadcloths in distinctive patterns and color combinations.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
Uplift of the Sole
See our new "Janet Lee" platformsoleshoes. Ultra smart, graceful!
Pair, 6.95
Women's Shoes, Second Floor, The "Bay"

Shoes from
AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's
and Children's Shoes
Manager "TAN WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

FOOTSAVER
Shoes for Winnipeg
2—SHOE STORES—2

Rannard's
350 Portage Ave., 267 Portage Ave.

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

J. S. MILLER COAL CO.
Osborne at Subway
PHONE 43 243
EST. 1921 C. F. L. 4

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE -ombination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores.

202 Dundas	Met 7111
613 Dundas	Fair 970
729 Richmond	Met 167
77 Wharncliffe	Met 9568

For Delicious Food
in Cool Comfort
Stop at Our Cafeteria
Smallman & Ingram
Limited

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 6-6934-J
—9 to 12 daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers telephone
Howard 7252 Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Strictly Fresh
GRADE "A" LARGE
EGGS
CITY DAIRY Phone KI 6151

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
17 Years' Continuous Service

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Cash and Carry

FURS
New Furs, Restyling, Repairing at Reasonable Prices
ALLAN FURS
510 Mount Pleasant Road
Phone HY 4040

Your Patronage Is Solicited
DOAN
COAL COMPANY LIMITED
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

HARRY YOUNG
FINE FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
For Women and Men
6 ST. CLAIR, EAST OF YONGE

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
***Silverwood's* DAIRY PRODUCTS**
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT

London	Toronto	Hamilton	Windsor
Kitchener	St. Catharines	Peterborough	
Brantford	Chatham	Stratford	Sarnia
Guelph	Woodstock	Elmira	Lucknow
North Bay	Sudbury	Cayuga	Cargill

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

MILNES COAL

All Grades
ELGIN 5454
88 KING ST. E.

THRIFTY SERVICE
All the flat work including small doilies and handkerchiefs are hand ironed ready for use. Wearing apparel sent home damp for you to iron at home.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better
Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1145 North End MO 1179

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187
City Wide Delivery

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
884 KINGSTON RD. Phone Howard 2537

WRIGHT BROS.
Collect and Deliver 95c | Cash and Carry 79c
Suits, Top Coats, Plain Dresses
"The Wright Way" is the most modern and scientific method of dry cleaning.

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

JANE ROBINSON HAT SHOPPE
Importer and Designer
1436 Yonge Street
(14 stores south of St. Clair)
Hyland 7200
At Your Service

GEO. F. CRUM
C. L. U., Manager Toronto Main Division
CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

A. J. STONE
HAIRDRESSING

Permanent Waving
(with or without machines)
HAIR STYLING
By MR. STONE
1465 Yonge St.
(at St. Clair)
HY. 0404

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

"WEST END" SHIRTS
Tailored exclusively for Simpson's, of high count lustrous broadcloth loomed in Lancashire. Three collar styles—original designs—**3.50** *3 for $10*
sizes 14 to 17.
STREET FLOOR
Simpson's
"STORE for MEN"

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store
for 94 Years and
A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Dechaux
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING
for EVERYTHING
DYERS
UPHOLSTERERS
FURRIERS
FRontenac 3131
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

We Solicit Enquiries
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Restyling—Repairing
Telephone *BElair 3466
First Floor Up
1193 Phillips Sq.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c

COAL FUEL OIL *DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

MELROSE ELECTRIC
Expert Electrical Work by Licensed Electricians
Electrical Supplies
42 WESTMINSTER N. MONTREAL WEST DE 0931

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Crown Bakery Ltd.
BAKERY PRODUCTS
Phone 93196 Regina

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.
Phone 5551 731 Broadway

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are entered promptly for delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morres, R.N., Resident Proprietor. Large, sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

DANCING

DAPHNE JAY
All Branches of Dancing
Specializing in School Classes
Write Box M-2112, BCM/CSM, London, or telephone Park 7852.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and Gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

DRIVING TUITION

PASS THE TEST FIRST TIME—Personal instruction by late driving examiners. D. T. S. M. 1201a Finchley Rd., London, N. W. 11. Phone Speedwell 9191. Car sales and insurances.

ELOCUTION

FLUENT speaking taught simply—Speakers' Academy, 7 Princes St., Hanover Square, London, W. MAYFAIR 3163. Brochure Free.

VERA GWATKIN L.G.S.M. *(Elocn.)*
Gives lessons in Elocution. Voice Production for Speakers or Readers, etc. Pianoforte. Very successful with children. 44 Grove End Gardens, St. Johns Wood, London, N. W. 8. MAIda Vale 6357.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Cadogan-Wakeman Agency
(Miss White) 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30. Sat. 10-12

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

LONDON — Lady offers rooms and share garden in part exchange services. Upper Norwood. Box W-871—BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BANSTEAD, Surrey—Unique tiny house, woodwork solid oak; garage, central heating; bluebell and nut coppice, charming garden. Particulars, telephone Burgh Heath 2020.

QUAIVES, WICKHAMBREAUX, NEAR CANTERBURY
Fair price wanted for charming country house: 8 bed, 5 sitting rooms; 18 acres including tennis courts, orchard, pastures, flower and vegetable garden; freehold. Apply Hamptons Estate Office, Arlington St., London, S.W.1.

WELL BUILT modern Labour Saving House: 24 miles S. London, main line; 2 large reception, maid's room, 5-6 bedrooms; 1 acre woodland garden; £4150. Box W-1188, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, East Sheen—Unfurnished modern house near Richmond Park; 4 bed, 2 sittingrooms; central heating; large garage; rent £130 p. a. Box W-1200, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, near Gdlders Green—Furnished house, 3 bed, 2 reception; garden; phone, etc.; buses pass door. Williams, 110 Hendon Way, London, N. W. 2. SPE. 7762.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

ADVISORY specialist, complete furnishing schemes planned and carried out; reliable workmanship at low cost; personal supervision; for furniture, new and old, carpets, fabrics, curtains and loose covers. W. GORDON CAMERON, 162 Notting Hill Gate, London. Park 8904.

LAUNDRIES

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap, Cleaning, Dyeing, and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK. MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON. RENOWN 3127. 35 MILES RADIUS.

MEN'S CLOTHING

MEN have got what they wanted for over 100 years at Tacon's Man's Shop, 277 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1, Hol. 3522.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, London, W. 8; two rooms, ground floor, quiet, accessible; time available. BAYS. 6002.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

1/- DIRTY wallpaper, distemper and ceilings made like new with NEWMEX; save cost and inconvenience of redecorating. 1/-, large packet from NEWMEX, 14-16 Regent St., London.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Lady requires lady's maid (useful and responsible). Box W-1199, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

GENTLEWOMAN (30's), happy disposition, companionable, seeks post; drive car, correspondence (own typewriter), domesticated; would travel. Box W-814, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY requires post, companion-housekeeper, or as matron in school; experienced; good qualifications. Box W-1197, BCM/CSM, London.

STENOGRAPHER, some years with public utility company, wishes change to employment where integrity, personality and versatility appreciated. Box W-396, BCM/CSM, London.

WELL-EDUCATED German-Swiss engineer, age 32, seeks post as mechanical draughtsman or tutor in engineering and languages; correspondence courses if necessary. Berlin diploma; experience continent and South Africa. Box W-1196, BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix)
21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C.
Phone MANsion No. 3302.

SECRETARIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting, translations, staff, dictation rooms; confidential work understandingly executed. H. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 20 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. MET. 3180.

ROOMS TO LET

KENSINGTON, London, near High St.—Residential rooms, breakfasts, baths, e. i. and service, 30/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone WES. 8758. Box W-421, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Porchester Terrace (Sixty Seven)—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. & C. throughout; bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction for sharing. Langham 3679.

LONDON—19 Lansdowne Crescent has vacancy, one unfurnished room; rent includes electric light, C. H. W., service; meals optional. Misses Pavey and Wigmore. PARK 7245.

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished room; quiet, overlooking Chiswick Park. Sexton, 29 Park Road, W. 4.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, Kensington—Single and double flatlets; modern house; near Christian Science church. Acton, 42, Scarsdale Villas, W. 8.

LONDON, 157 George St., W. 1. Marble Arch—Room, breakfast and bath from 35/- weekly; nightly 6/6. Pad. 8043.

SHOE REPAIRING

FIRST-CLASS footwear repairs; good workmanship, sound materials; collected and delivered. T. C. Dyer, 28A Wakeman Rd., London, N. W. 10 WIL. 1538.

TEACHERS

GENERAL MUSICIANSHIP and PIANOFORTE TUITION
To all interested in development of Musical ability. Training by latest and simplest methods; children a speciality. For terms apply Miss Phyllis Miller, L. R. A. M., Member of Incorporated Society of Musicians 95 Latymer Court, London, W. 6. Telephone—Riverside 2369

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR ALL HOUSES AT WIMBLEDON
London's Premier Residential Suburb
HAWES & CO.
Facing Wimbledon Station
PHONE 1000

For Houses and Flats in Ealing Consult
LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.
Auctioneers, Surveyors and Estate Agents
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. EAling 2127
Rents Collected—Estates Managed

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

TYPEWRITING

MISS, WANTED to type privately at home (London); careful, experienced work; moderate charges. Box W-372, BCM/CSM, London.

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charles H. Baber
The Pioneer of the
"Heel to Ball"
Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the
Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Service
To Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St. W. 1. Nr. Queens Hall
CHARLES H. BABER LTD.

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
AND
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY,
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930
RELIABLE GOODS—PERSONAL ATTENTION

THE ART STORE
is now showing
CHRISTMAS CARDS, CALENDARS AND GIFTS
in great variety
The Happy Thought Calendar, 2/6
(with easel 3/6)
is a world-wide favourite
53 Sloane Square S.W.1
TELEPHONE: SLOANE 3621

THURLEIGH COURT
Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common
Flats of latest design from £95 p. a. 3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom
Central heating, hot water, refrigerators. Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services.
Apply letting office in the building.

TOMKINSONS
Useful and pleasing GIFTS for yourself or your friends
● UNDERWEAR
● KNITWEAR
● GLOVES
● HOSE
26 NOTTING HILL GATE W.11

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington London W 9

E. RICHOUX
58, Baker St., W. 1 Welbeck 3732
Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons Glaces, Wedding and Birthday Cakes. Ices, Dinner Sweets, Fancy Boxes for presents. Light Luncheons and Teas.

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co.
LIMITED
85 London Wall, E. C. 2

For Every
INSURANCE

The diagram of the K Plus Fitting being the Outline of Comfort
BALDWIN SMITH
241 Regent Street 103 Cheapside
K Shoe Specialist

Heath
Specialists in Ladies' Knitwear Blouses, etc.
4A SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
TEL. SLOANE 2891

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP
HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES
Luncheons and Teas
167 George Street, Edgware Road, W. 1

INSURANCE
Let
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems
1-2 Gracechurch St., London
(by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford, E. 4
Silverthorn 2018/9

LONDON GARDENS
Flowers for All Occasions

118 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1	Ken. 7288
84 Brompton Road, S. W. 3	Ken. 7288
17 Church St., W. 8	Wes. 7785
1 Lenthal Place, S. W. 7	Ken. 7288

CABLES: LONDOGARDA

HELEN WEST
Day and Evening Gowns
Coats
SPORTSWEAR IN ALL SIZES
Victoria 6117
48, Buckingham Palace Road, S. W. 1.

F. WARREN & CO'S
GUARANTEED
PHONES EUSTON 4745 ETC.
COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE GORDON STREET W.C.1
(Facing Euston Station)

LONDON N. W. Golders Green

For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive go to
Timothy Whites
The Reliable Household Stores
57 Golders Green Road, N. W. 11

LONDON N. W.—Hendon

H. E. ARCHIBALD
Builder and Decorator
Interior and Exterior Decorations, Plumbing, Sanitary and all other work.
22 Kings Close, Bell Lane, Hendon, N. W. 4.
Phone HEN 2895

ENGLAND

LONDON N. W.—Hampstead

Beautiful
Fabrics
for
CURTAINS
AND
LOOSE COVERS

Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers, including many interesting new designs in a wide variety of attractive colourings.

BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

New Autumn FABRICS
for
Curtains and Pelmets
Estimates for Making Free
at
BEARMANS
HIGH ROAD, LEYTONSTONE
Tel.: LEYtonstone 1131-6

D. NORMAN & SON
Butchers
855 High Road, Leytonstone
Telephone LEYtonstone 2386
82A High Road, Woodford Green
Telephone BUCkhurst 3336

NEW FURS
MODERN STYLES
R. W. & I. PUDDICOMBE
LEYTONSTONE and WOODFORD
FURS
REMODELLED
Ley. 1124 Buc. 2216

LONDON E.—Woodford

STREAMLINE Cleaners
SAME DAY SERVICE
25 WOODFORD PARADE, HIGH ROAD SOUTH WOODFORD Tel. WANstead 3322
and at 104 High Road, Loughton
(Opp. Crown Hotel) Tel. Loughton 133
We Collect and Deliver

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING **Days** STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON, S. W. East Sheen

Agents for Viyella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409, 411
Upper Richmond Rd.
East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

LONDON, S. W. Putney District and Barnes

The Personal Firm for the Best
Milk and Dairy Service
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk
188 and 271 Upper Richmond Road, Putney
Tel. Putney 1206, 65 Church Road, Barnes, S. W. 13. Tel. Riverside 1665
and at Ealing, Sheen, Kew and Richmond

R. W. SAVAGE & CO.
HIGH-CLASS SECONDHAND, Antique and Reproduction Furniture
Showrooms, 317-325, Putney Bridge Road, Putney, S. W. 15
Telephone PUTNEY 2400

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
De Luxe Service and Household
2/3 Per Dozen Service

Ireland

DUBLIN

PIM BROTHERS LTD
Nearly Everything for Men, Women and Children
We have always preferred to offer only attractive, reliable goods at fair prices, rather than handle inferior merchandise and make low price our main appeal.
PIM BROTHERS LTD GEORGE'S ST.

Pictures & Picture Framing
The **Victor Waddington Galleries**
28 South Anne Street... Dublin
PHONE 44563

PHONE 92325
GORMAN BROS.
168 Upper Rathmines
Motor Repairs — Spare Parts
New Cars—All Types
Oil and Petrol
The Garage You Can Rely On

Switzer's
MILLINERY
GLOVES and SHOES
possess that distinctiveness which at once appeals to the woman of refined taste.
SWITZER & CO., LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

Ouch!

The dean of girls paused in the doorway of the study hall. Instantly a hush settled over the room. Voices were stilled, but not the jaws. These kept right on working.

In answer to her prolonged and disapproving survey, the supervisor spoke up. "Isn't it disgraceful the way these pupils chew gum? I tell them I don't know what they do look like with their jaws going up and down, up and down."

"I do," came the dean's prompt reply, "a dairy."

At the Motor Show

They stood admiring the sleek lines of one of the latest models.

She (thoughtfully): "Darling, this is a beautiful automobile."

He (tenderly): "Yes, dear. If I ever have to refuse you an automobile, I assure you it will be one like this."

"How many pinches of salt should I put in the beans?"

Food for Thought

Politician: "The farmers of our country should grow more wheat."

Heckler: "What about hay?"

Politician: "I was talking about food for mankind—however, I'll get to your case in a minute."

The Honeymoon Ends

Young Husband: "Mabel, you should have made 12 plates of that soup instead of only two."

Bride: "Do you like it so much, dear?"

"No, but you have put as much salt in as would have seasoned 12 platefuls."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Proof

Aunt Mary can neither read nor write, nor does she know how old she is. Recently her mistress was telling her of a woman aged 107.

"Land sakes, honey," spoke up Aunt Mary, "dat ain't nuffin! I done specs I's a heap older'n dat. Why chil', I kaint 'member de time when I wasn't 'live!"

Daily Anecdote

Paganini's Appraisal

Nicolò Paganini (1782-1840), Genoese violinist, was always ready with a witty answer. Once he was asked who he thought was the greatest of all violinists.

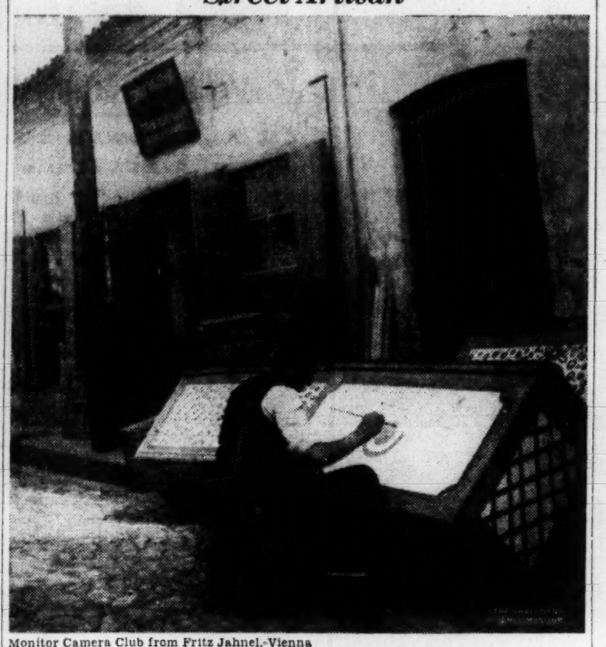
To this he replied: "The second greatest is certainly Lipinski!"

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. His brother, the Duke of Kent. This appointment is designed to strengthen the ties of Empire.
2. No; the Reich contends that the colonies have been held in trusteeship for 20 years, since the World War, and that the time has come for their return.
3. Hankow.
4. No; Italy and Germany have been selected.
5. No; 360,000.
6. The Wage-Hour Act, which provides for a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour, and a maximum work week of 44 hours.
7. Chile. Pedro Aguirre Cerda, millionaire farmer representing a coalition of Radicals, Socialists, and Communists.
8. The Anglo-American Reciprocal Trade Treaty, which is ranked as more important than the provisions of the combined similar treaties already concluded with 16 other nations.
9. Yes; Federal Judge William Clark has restrained Mayor Hague and other Jersey City officials from "deporting" members of the C. I. O. and allied organizations, or interfering with their rights to speak in public places, to distribute leaflets, and to carry placards.
10. Libya.
11. Chamberlain was encouraged by the victory of the Conservative candidate; although the opposition finds comfort in the fact that the victor's majority, as compared with the last election, was reduced by nearly one half.
12. Dayton.
13. The granting of a "railway corridor" across Czechoslovakia from German Silesia to German Austria, without passport or customs control.
14. German authorities, it is reported, feared that Polish Jews, especially those who have lived in Germany for many years, would be declared by the Polish Government to be Poles no longer under a law which is to become effective on Oct. 30.
15. The United States. The plane, the Curtiss "-37, is the United States Army's immediate answer to European rivalry for speed supremacy in the air.

Street Artisan



Monitor Camera Club from Fritz Jahnel,-Vienna

This Viennese Craftsman Finds the Street Outside His Shop More Practical for Painting Designs on Cupboards.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Makes 'Jumping Beans' Jump?

"Jumping beans" are the fruit of certain euphorbiaceous plants found in Mexico, Central America, and the southwestern part of the United States. The seed pods of these plants are three-sided, two sides being straight and the third convex. Not all the seed pods of these plants jump. The only ones that are athletically inclined are those in which are hatched larvae of the moth Carpocapsa saltitans.

This moth lays its eggs in the seed pod while it is still green and tender. Inside the seed the egg develops into a larva or grub.

The larva eats the major portion of the interior of the seed pod during its six months in the shell, and also cuts a circular hole in the shell, which serves as a door through which the moth may emerge after the resting or pupal stage.

Then the larva spins a cocoon inside the shell, fastening the circular door in place with silk-like threads. In August the pods fall to the ground. The pods in which the larva have made their home do not lie quietly in the spot on which they fall. The larva hooks its rear feet firmly in the web of the cocoon and alternately curls itself into a ball and springs to full length, striking smartly against the wall of the shell, the impact causing the bean to jump about. The seed pod being irregular in shape, it bobs about in an unpredictably zigzag course.

The larva seems to have an instinct to try to hurl itself away from the tree from which it fell, in an effort to avoid being trampled upon or eaten by the animals which find the seed pods good for food. If the weather turns cold, the worm becomes torpid and the bean ceases to

jump, but with the return of warmth, the larva renews its activities and the bean starts to jump.

The larva finally changes to the pupa stage, from which form the moth emerges by breaking out through the thread-fastened circular door which it cut months before, and flies about in search of more flowers or green seed pods which it may start on their way to becoming more "jumping beans."—W. P. Keasbey.

What They Say

Look Up

"One may dwell upon the highest peak in this world, but he still must lift his eyes if he is to look at the noon-day sun."—Harry Gilburg.

Quotation for Today

POLITENESS is better than logic, you can often persuade when you cannot convince.—ANON.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. Who has been selected by King George VI to serve as Governor General of Australia?
2. Is Germany now willing to waive the return of its war-lost colonies?
3. What is the latest, and virtually the last, of the major Chinese cities to be captured by Japan?
4. Have Britain and France been chosen to arbitrate the territorial dispute between Czechoslovakia and Hungary?
5. Is it true that Hitler used more than a million soldiers in occupying Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland.
6. What important measure affecting labor went into operation in the United States last week?
7. What South American country elected a President last week? And who is he?
8. What important pact affecting the United States and the British Empire is now ready for the signing?
9. Has the right of free speech in Jersey City, Mayor Hague's domain, been upheld?
10. What large area in North Africa has been officially decreed by the Fascist Grand Council to be an integral part of Italy?
11. How did Premier Chamberlain fare in the Oxford by-election, which was fought almost exclusively upon Chamberlain's war policy?
12. What large city in Ohio is confronted with the closing of its public schools until at least Dec. 3?
13. What agreement is being hailed in Germany as another step toward "closer economic collaboration between Germany, and Czechoslovakia"?
14. What is the reason assigned for the sudden mass deportation of Polish Jews from Germany into Poland?
15. What country has developed a warplane which, with full military equipment, recently flew 360 miles in 61 minutes?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: If the British rulers come to Washington, say the best authorities, Mrs. Roosevelt need not curtsy to them. Their Majesties can shake hands with her, though, if they can catch her between trips.

Detroit News: We get around through a fair number of newspapers and periodicals and have yet to meet an unardent stamp collector.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: A herd of national park elk, fed on government fodder, are now too lazy to forage for themselves. That's what happened to them when they got off relief.

Toronto Star: Last year the United States produced musical instruments worth $34,000,000, or, if you wish to be absolutely accurate, musical instruments costing $34,000,000.

June Provines in Chicago Tribune: Dorothy McKenzie says that her family are still waiting for their friends, dressed in formal attire, to gather around the new electric refrigerator they presented to mother last Christmas, as the advertisements led them to believe would happen.

Humorist: It is said that within the next few years television will be applied to automatic telephones. Then you'll have to take care that you don't dial the wrong dial.

Whit's Wit: An expert is an ordinary man away from home.

The Net Mender

Monitor Camera Club from Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

The Fisherman's Job Is Never Finished.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

AB AC D EDFB BGDB FGHHI-EJKLHCC NIALOC BGH OIHDB-HCB IHBJILC AL GDQQALHCC DLR AC D OIHDB QISBHFBASL DODALCB RACDQQSALBTHLB.

Harvest Diagonals

Definitions are given for words to be filled in horizontally. If done correctly, the diagonals, reading from top to bottom, will spell the names of two kinds of vegetables:

* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *

(1) Evening meal. (2) Shrill cry. (3) to smear or soil. (4) Experiments. (5) To value. (6) Well-being.

Letter Changing

This comes all the way from Cape Town, South Africa. This reader sends several, the first a chance to change GRIT to SAND in 5 moves.

How Far?

A man drove to the city at 8 miles an hour. He returned home by another road, 2 miles longer, at the rate of 10 miles an hour. This took him 12 minutes less than the outward journey. How far did he travel?

Fun With Synonyms

More words and their synonyms to start off the week:

1	exempt	immense	
2	obvious	solemn	
3	glossy	clear	1
4	dark	faultless	
5	huge	kindly	
6	exceptional	shining	
7	avaricious	dusky	
8	serious	patent	
9	congenial	grasping	
10	innocent	extraordinary	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fidelity

(Extract from a letter by Peter Lauritsen to the Portland Oregonian)

Portland, Ore.

"While waiting for a street car last night at Eighty-sixth avenue and Northeast Glisan Street I observed an act of sagacity on the part of a Belgian police dog that surpassed anything I have ever heard, seen or read about. The dog's master, a blind man, was waiting at the corner of Eighty-fourth and Glisan Streets for a chance to cross. The dog would start across the street, only to be forced hurriedly to return to the curb to avoid being run over by automobile drivers who for some reason seem to think it is smart to come down the Glisan Street hill without consideration for a large number of blind people who cross Glisan Street going to or from the blind school.

"The dog realizing it was useless to try to take his master across the street without some human assistance, deliberately went out in the street in front of an automobile, compelling the driver either to stop or run over the dog. The driver stopped, and the dog went around to the side of the automobile, placing its forepaws on the open window sill and sticking its head inside the car. It then turned its head toward its master on the curb.

"The driver seemed to understand what the dog wanted, as he got out of his automobile and went over to where the blind man was standing. Taking hold of the blind man's arm he started across the street preceded by the dog.

"Now comes the surprising part! The blind man had started west on Glisan, preceded by the dog. The dog stopped, looked toward the motorist, and then ran out into the street to where the motorist was just entering his car. With wagging tail the dog licked the motorist's hand, let out a joyful little bark, and rejoined its master."

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Beneš, Vojtěch (voi'-tyĕk bĕ'-nĕsh)—Brother of the former President of Czechoslovakia, who came to the United States to inform Czech American circles of the Czech situation.

Chin Yun-peng (jĭn' yoon'-pŭng')—Veteran militarist of China, who may be put in as president if the government ceases to be provisional.

de Vigo, Santiago Méndez (sän'-tē-ä'-gō mĕn'-dāth thä vē'-gō)—Spanish Ambassador to the United States.

Die Zeit (dē tsīt')—Sudeten German paper, published in Eger, and translated "(The) Time."

Gamelin, Maurice Gustave (mō'-rēs' güs'-tav' gam'-lăn')—French General.

Janaček, Rudolf (roo'-dôlf yä'-nä-chĕk)—Czech Minister of Commerce.

Jonker Diamond (yŭng'-kĕr—the *u* is pronounced with rounded lips, like *o* in French *homme*)—$750,000 jewel in the Colonial Museum at Amsterdam.

Kocsis, Charles (kō'-sĭs)—Player on the United States Walker Cup golf team.

Obersalzburg (ō'-bĕr-zälts'-boorĸ)—Scene of the first conference between Hitler and Chamberlain.

Vavrečka, Hugo (hoo'-gō vä'-vrĕch-kä)—Czech Minister of Propaganda.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Balassagyarmat (bô'-lô-shô-dyôr'-môt)—Hungarian border town, one of the boundary points in Czechoslovakian territory claimed by Hungary.

São Paulo (soun' pou'-loo)—State in Brazil, and its capital.

Uzbek (ooz'-bĕk)—Chief cotton growing area of the Soviet Union.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menu; chair; go; sing; then, thin, nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: It is a fact that cheerfulness brings the greatest returns in happiness and is a great protection against disappointment.

Harvest Diagonals: Supper, Squeal, Smudge, Trials, Assess, Health, Diagonals give Squash and Radish.

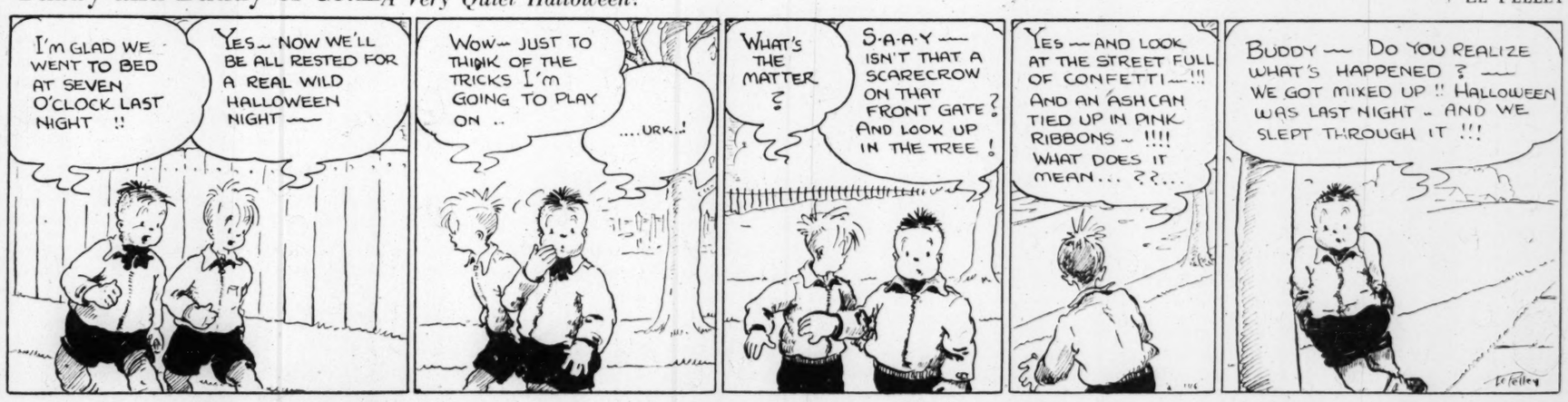
Letter Changing: Grit, gait, wait, want, wand, sand.

How Far?: 24 miles.

Fun With Synonyms: Exempt-clear; obvious-patent; glossy-shining; dark-dusky; huge-immense; exceptional-extraordinary; avaricious-grasping; serious-solemn; congenial-kindly; innocent-faultless.

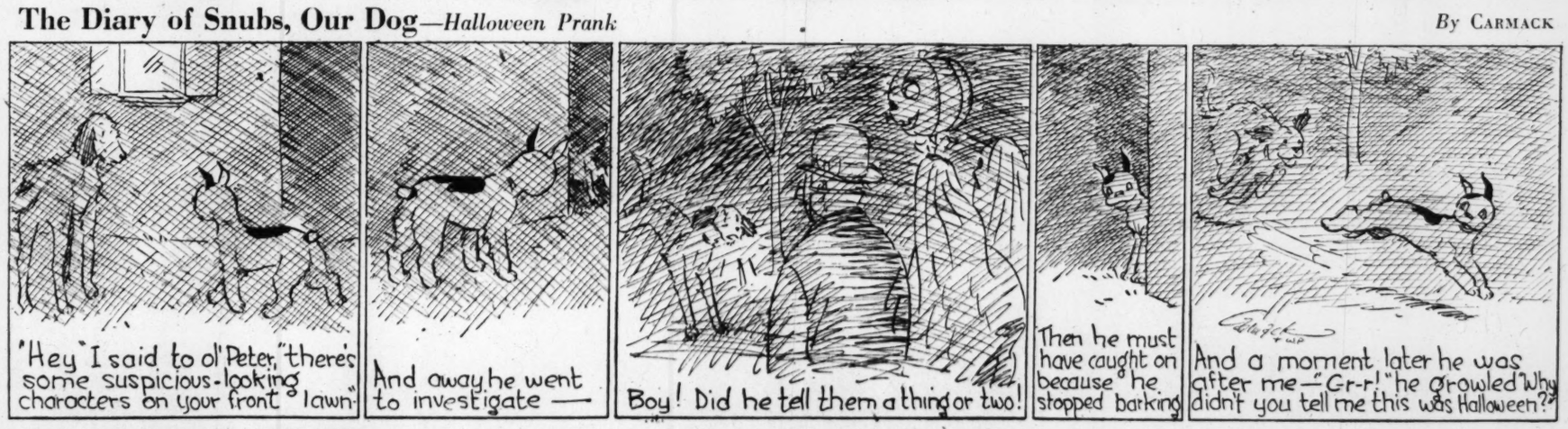
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Very Quiet Halloween!*

LE PELLEY


I'M GLAD WE WENT TO BED AT SEVEN O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT !!
YES— NOW WE'LL BE ALL RESTED FOR A REAL WILD HALLOWEEN NIGHT —
WOW— JUST TO THINK OF THE TRICKS I'M GOING TO PLAY ON ..
....URK..!
WHAT'S THE MATTER ?
S-A-A-Y — ISN'T THAT A SCARECROW ON THAT FRONT GATE ? AND LOOK UP IN THE TREE !
YES — AND LOOK AT THE STREET FULL OF CONFETTI —!!! AND AN ASH CAN TIED UP IN PINK RIBBONS — !!!! WHAT DOES IT MEAN... ??...
BUDDY — DO YOU REALIZE WHAT'S HAPPENED ? — WE GOT MIXED UP !! HALLOWEEN WAS LAST NIGHT - AND WE SLEPT THROUGH IT !!!

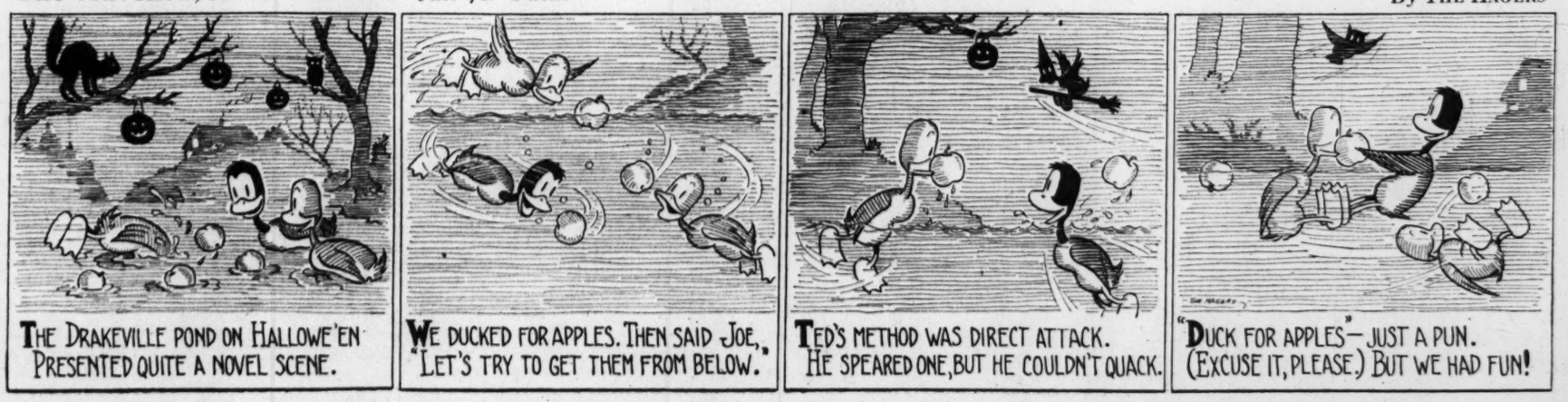
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Halloween Prank*

By CARMACK


"Hey" I said to ol' Peter, "there's some suspicious-looking characters on your front lawn"
And away he went to investigate —
Boy! Did he tell them a thing or two!
Then he must have caught on because he stopped barking
And a moment later he was after me—"Gr-r!" he growled "Why didn't you tell me this was Halloween?"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Just for Ducks*

By THE HAGERS


THE DRAKEVILLE POND ON HALLOWE'EN PRESENTED QUITE A NOVEL SCENE.
WE DUCKED FOR APPLES. THEN SAID JOE, "LET'S TRY TO GET THEM FROM BELOW."
TED'S METHOD WAS DIRECT ATTACK. HE SPEARED ONE, BUT HE COULDN'T QUACK.
"DUCK FOR APPLES"— JUST A PUN. (EXCUSE IT, PLEASE.) BUT WE HAD FUN!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

One Issue

AS THE head of the Monitor's Washington Bureau reports elsewhere on this page, issues in America's off-year elections are a bit blurry. Attention centers on local more than national questions. Yet a new Congress is being elected and the voters have it in their power to give new directions to national policy if they desire. Particularly can they give the budget a new direction—toward solvency.

On whatever other issues voters may find it hard to give clear-cut mandates, here is one which is simple and vital. Every candidate for Congress should be asked, "Will you resist the pressure for more spending, either from the Government or from pressure blocs?"

Mediation for Industry

THE Railroad Labor Act is a filter and refrigeration system. The sixty-day waiting period imposed upon labor before it can strike delays and cools impetuosities that might otherwise tie up the transportation system of the nation. Donald R. Richberg, who wrote the Railroad Labor Act and presided over the NRA for a while, has advocated some such form of mediation for industry generally.

His proposal represents an objective toward which the nation should strive. Continued strikes jeopardize recovery and attainment of the objective of constantly mounting volumes of production. Since most acts of violence are committed in haste, a national policy of delaying strike action would in itself probably represent an inestimable boon to the nation.

But Mr. Richberg's recommendation is part of a general denunciation of the Wagner Labor Act. This being so, we have to determine whether some such act as the Railroad Labor measure could be effectively substituted. It should be realized that labor unions were strongly organized and the roads had accepted the principle of collective bargaining when the Railroad Act went into operation. Moreover, the leaders of the unions and the roads knew and trusted each other.

This is not yet the case with all industry throughout the United States. Acceptance of collective bargaining has made great gains, especially in the last year in the United States, but the right of employees to their own representatives is still being widely fought by publicity, pressure on Congressmen, vigilanteism, and other devices. Revision of the Wagner Act should not be such as to aid that right.

Many students of the labor situation will agree with Mr. Richberg in his sponsorship of such strong mediation machinery as the Railroad Labor Act. But they will possibly feel that he has merely pointed to another advantage the nation may hope to reap when the principle of collective bargaining is whole-heartedly accepted.

Propaganda

IN TIME of war one weapon which no Government, whatever its complexion, will dare neglect is propaganda. It is now known that the British Government made full preparations during the Czechoslovakian crisis for the formation of a "Ministry of Information."

The Minister in charge was to be the President of the Board of Education (then Lord Stanhope), and the Director-General was to be Sir Stephen Tallents, the highly qualified, serious-minded Public Relations Officer of the British Broadcasting Corporation. Premises had been prepared, telephones installed, and a considerable skeleton staff nominated to stand by for action in case the emergency came to a head. The function of this organization would have been to use all the media of publicity to combat enemy propaganda and to supply foreign countries with information about Great Britain's aims and efforts.

A free press in Britain played a part of perhaps decisive importance during the World War, in spite of the censorship; and it would probably do so again. In such circumstances, in a country still maintaining democratic forces within it, a Ministry of Propaganda can only succeed by furnishing the material with which to meet and expose lies.

This is not to say that organized propaganda can ever be entirely free from suspicion. It is only to recognize that it is a legitimate function of a government in a country governed in the last resort by public opinion to disclose all that it can disclose to the people behind it in times of stress; and secondly, that in dealing with dictator countries where there is no free press or free discussion, and a perpetual miasma of ignorance and deliberately fomented untruth, it is necessary in war time that every effort should be made to let in light from outside.

Ideally the work of enlightenment should be done by neutrals. But countries at war will not wait for neutrals to do this for them.

If one deplores, as one surely must deplore, that truth itself should become one of the bones of contention, and rival agencies should seek to capture, doctor, bottle, and distribute it, we can only add that this, too, is one of the evils which war brings with it. War is totalitarian.

A Lesson From "Mars"

A NATION was laughing at itself Monday morning—a bit sheepishly, perhaps, but laughing. For Sunday night thousands of its radio listeners were the victims of an unintended hoax. The hoax occurred when Orson Welles and his Mercury Theater of the Air put on a radio version of H. G. Wells's "War of the Worlds." So realistically did the Martian "invasion" pass out over the air waves that a short reign of terror ensued. Newspapers, radio, police and fire stations in certain sections were besieged by frightened listeners asking for information and advice.

America can laugh today. And America can also be grateful—not because it has been saved from the Martians but because its radio is still answerable to the desires of self-governed men. In some lands, the hoax of Mars stalks the air waves to mesmerize great blocs of humanity into thinking just what dictators want them to think. This is a terror which uses inflammatory speeches to arouse unthinking passions, blind hatred, unreasoning fear. And on the morning after, there is no free press to explain that it was only a radio play.

The Rail Wage Issue

NEGOTIATIONS for a settlement to a threatened nation-wide railway strike in the United States by November 27 now go forward under conditions distinctly weighted in favor of labor and against the wage cut proposed by railway managements. That is the meaning of the report of the emergency fact-finding board appointed under the Railway Labor Act by President Roosevelt.

"We know the railroad problem has not been solved," was the first remark of Justice Walter P. Stacy in giving out the report. And the recommendations, however welcome they may be to thousands of workers, do little if anything to aid the carriers, many of them desperately striving to escape bankruptcy.

In disapproving entirely the intended wage cut the board holds that, "wages of railway labor are not high even as compared with wages in other comparable industries." The comment is more applicable to non-operating and particularly to casual employees than to members of the four operating brotherhoods, since the board itself says that, "had it been asked to deal with the train service men alone, the problem would have been different."

The report seems to run counter to its own argument in one respect. It holds the financial distress of the railroads since last October "is as yet a short-term situation" and does not justify a wage reduction "in view of the present indications of an improvement in the business of the carriers." Yet in another place it cites the competition of the private automobile, truck, bus, waterways, pipelines and airplanes as reasons why the railways have not shared proportionately in such business as was available during the thirties as compared with the twenties.

It is, as Grover Cleveland would have said, "a condition not a theory" that confronts the railroads. Any talk of loans to keep the distressed lines afloat is futile. They already have too much debt. If it is a question of rehabilitating railroad credit without wage cuts then the board is realistic in declaring that more rather than fewer receiverships is the way to do it. It should be understood, in view of the Interstate Commerce Commission conclusion that railroad securities in the aggregate do not exceed railroad investments, that for many companies this scaling down of capital structure does not represent merely squeezing out of water but a writing off of money someone has honestly, if perhaps misguidedly, put into the enterprises.

Tarzans in Britain

HITHERTO one had imagined the sport of tree climbing to be confined almost entirely to those circles where risks to dignity and clothes are held to be not worth considering, and where it shared its popularity with marbles and perhaps hop-scotch. It appears, however, from recent correspondence in The Times of London that the pastime is by no means so exclusive in its appeal, and that, scattered up and down the country, there are a few mature adventurers who long to get to the top of the tree, and, in fact, whenever opportunity offers, do so.

There have, of course, been isolated enthusiasts in the past. One must rule out Charles II, who had urgent private reasons for taking to the branches, and Balboa, who shinned up "a goodlie and high tree" merely to see where he was; while Sir Launcelot, who went up to release a lady's falcon, obviously took no joy in the proceeding, for: "I am an ill climber," he muttered, "and the tree is passing high, and few branches to help me withal"—but there was certainly Thoreau, who, on one occasion at least, climbed for the fun of it.

On the whole it is surprising that his example has not been more widely followed. After all if the mountaineer can point to the view, the strenuous exercise, and the risk as his inducements, so can the tree climber; and in the matter of opportunities, the latter has a decided advantage.

Shipwrecked

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Our Flares Are Sighted

THE first time I saw the Skipper he was attired in tails, taking a call at his production of "Hassan" for the Oxford University Dramatic Society. The next time I heard of him was as the author of a book on tramping, and it seemed that he had spent the last two years as a tramp on the Great West road. It didn't surprise me when later he turned out to be an all-in wrestler, and a well-known speleologist. His last venture was a 20-ton smack, and I was asked to join him as the crew for a Baltic Cruise.

We left Harwich with a northwest breeze just right for the crossing to Ostend. It was a sparkling day with a stiff wind. The seas were too heavy for my liking, and every indication of a full force gale was showing in the west. When first I took the helm it was all I could do to hold her. The Skipper, however, lay resting on the cabin top and gave as his opinion "Perfect sailing weather." His confidence reassured me and for two hours we sat talking of mural painting, and of the picture galleries we would visit in the Netherlands.

* * *

Toward evening, while I was taking my share of sleep, the Skipper at the helm called me on deck, and there some distance away was a big mast bobbing out of the water. A quarter of an hour later our rudder was suddenly wrenched off. No doubt we had struck something. The gudgeons and pintles were twisted beyond hope of repair. "The wind's right," the Skipper said, "and with this tide she'll go over the Flemish Banks. We'll make Ostend." With a gale blowing we got the mainsail down and lashed in place. The Skipper left the jib standing so as to run before the wind, and run we did, making three to four knots under jib alone, but still on the right course. The Honour was riding beautifully, and to my amazement it seemed that even with the promise of a gale we might make our landfall rudderless.

When I was keeping watch I found that no anxiety could prevent me from enjoying the beauty of the night. The seas broke under the boat with a blue green phosphorescence, and wherever a pailful of water slushed along the deck, the little globules of fire sparkled as bright as glow worms. The Honour inspired the greatest confidence even though the seas continued to pile up.

* * *

During the night, however, we had a stroke of misfortune. The wind veered to northwest. I looked up our position on the chart, and it seemed that with the changed course we would hit the French coast with no anchorage on a rocky shore. "It's quite all right," the Skipper said, "we'll just have to get a tow."

We had no flares. My trousers soaked in paraffin and wrapped around a boat-hook made the first. The rest of my garments and the blankets followed. It was about midnight that we were sighted by a Netherlands coaster, the Corona, bound for Southend. I heard with great relief the hum of her Diesel engines getting closer. The Corona turned her searchlights on us and threw us a rope. In ten seconds the Skipper made it fast in the bows, but not before an enormous wave had lifted the Corona and smashed her against our side, staving in some planks. We began to take water quickly, which I thought at least would disconcert the Skipper. But he was already taking off his coat. "Nothing to worry about," he said, "we'll just have to pump."

The tow rope took the strain, and we were once more on the move. For an hour we took turns at pumping and keeping watch forward, with the Honour floating lower and lower, cork-screwing and dipping her bowsprit, plunging heavily into the sides of the waves, and throwing green water and foam right over the deck.

* * *

At last with three feet of water in the cabin and the Honour sinking by the head, the Skipper decided to abandon ship. The two ships were now grinding together, now swinging far apart. At one moment the rail of the Corona would be high over head, at another only shoulder high. It seemed an impossible feat ever to reach it. The Skipper, however, seemed quite at home. Holding onto the rigging he discussed, briefly, the chances of floating the Honour into Southend.

A jump, not so difficult as it looked, and we were aboard the Corona. The Captain was very hospitable. I soon turned in to sleep. The last I saw of the Skipper he was standing on the bridge watching the Honour sink lower and lower in the troughs of the waves, preparing for her final dive into twenty fathoms of water.

Mirror of World Opinion

Partitioning Palestine

THE only possible partition in Palestine is one that gives the Jews all Galilee, all Esdraelon including the bridgeheads at the Eastern end, the coastal plain down to Egypt, and the Negeb in the South. The Arabs would have an enlarged Samaria and Transjordania. If for any reason that is impracticable, partition is better dropped. But the alternative should not be a return to the old wrangles over the number of Jewish immigrants to be admitted. Provided the interests of the Arabs are not injured by Jewish immigration—and so far they have been benefited—Palestine cannot have too many Jews of the right sort.

The Mediterranean problem still remains unsolved, and sometimes it has seemed as though the Government was holding up the settlement in Palestine until other factors had become clearer. But one can think of no settlement of the Mediterranean in which it will not be an inestimable gain to peace to have a progressive modern State and a loyal patriotic people in Palestine.—*The Times*, London.

The Wide Horizon

Candid View of the Elections

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

TO EXTRACT the real significance of the 1938 elections you have to discard some stock assumptions. There will not be held a clear-cut referendum on the New Deal. Nor will the vote accurately express the present position of the Republicans. Rather, the elections will be a composite of hundreds of individual contests in which local issues and countless irrelevant factors play a dominant part.

The anomalous quality of the elections may readily be illustrated. Take New York. If the Democratic candidate against Thomas E. Dewey were not Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, the aggressive and liberal young Republican's chances would be very good indeed. The presence of Governor Lehman as a candidate has nothing at all to do with the New Deal as an issue, but it has a great deal to do with the New York outcome. If a less able candidate than Robert E. Taft were challenging Senator Robert J. Bulkley's return to the Senate from Ohio, or if a more respected Democrat than James M. Curley were seeking the Governorship in Massachusetts, the Democrats would have less trouble seeking victory in those states.

But, of course, this is politics. Similar illogical factors contributed to the Roosevelt majorities in 1936. National issues and national parties are often hash: hash which is sometimes smoothly compounded, and sometimes a fearful mess. Altogether too often it is a thing of unnatural alliances and impossible bedfellows.

* * *

There are some factors, however, which are pretty clear about this campaign, and there are many individual states which alert citizens can watch for significant results:

First, the caliber of Republican candidates, on the whole, is greatly improved over the last three elections. Mr. Dewey and Mr. Taft, Leverett Santonstall in Massachusetts, Harold Stassen in Minnesota, Clyde Reed in Kansas, are alert, aggressive, attractive and fresh figures.

Second, the New Deal or Democratic tickets are adulterated with confessed insurgents, or men who have adopted locally issues that are condemned by the national Administration. Henry L. Hess and Willis Mahoney in Oregon, Sheridan Downey in California, Charles A. Jones in Pennsylvania, Mr. Curley in Massachusetts, or Senators Gillette, Van Nuys, and Clark are all candidates about whom there is something seriously to disappoint the President and his nearest confidants.

Third, there has been an unusual scrutiny, through the Sheppard Committee, of campaign spending. Much material has been put on record, and may some day be useful, revealing the use of money in controlling votes, the role of WPA both nationally and locally, and various types of public and private campaign contributions. Whether these exposures are enough to procure a free and fair election on November 8 may well be doubted, for the threat to a democratic exercise of the franchise goes somewhat deeper, but anyhow we have partial light.

And now, what are the chief states to watch? Begin with the obvious ones:

There is New York, probably the most important single contest in the Nation, determining not only the political complexion of a very powerful State, but the future of the most hopeful Republican freshman for 1940.

There is Ohio, where the issue of pro and anti-New Deal has been more clearly drawn than elsewhere, the candidates are evenly matched, and the State is uniquely representative of national opinion, is "pivotal."

* * *

Then there is California, where the current contest between extreme experimentation and orthodoxy takes its sharpest form, and holds real interest for the whole country.

There is Minnesota, where the reign of the Farmer-Labor Party is more effectively challenged than for years—and with bearing on a national third-party movement and the general political prospects of the Left.

There are Kansas and Iowa, where the "farm revolt"—a portent vital to any political movement—is being tested through able Republican candidates.

There is Michigan, where the extent of the "bystander" opposition to Governor Murphy's sympathy for labor will be measured at the ballot box.

There is Pennsylvania, where WPA on one hand and heavily-moneyed GOP on the other fight to see whether the Dutch can recapture Holland.

There is New Jersey, where a strong Republican challenges a boss-controlled Democratic Party, but there is some doubt exactly where the boss will deliver the votes.

There is Massachusetts, where a good GOP candidate faces the perennial Curley, and Curleyism.

And so on.

It is easy to see that many of these tests, important in themselves, have nothing directly to do with the policies of the national Administration. And in assessing them, let us be selective. If, for instance, the Republicans could capture all or nearly all of the big states in which they have a real chance—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota, California—why, the significance would be sensational.

Or if the Democrats should similarly sweep through these great states, which is equally possible, the impact would be mighty.

But we needn't worry much. Illogicalities will probably balance one another, the outcome will doubtless be inconclusive enough for both sides to do a disgraceful amount of crowing, and the political treadmill will bring us back somewhere near where we started and the great 1940 sweepstakes will be open.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Child Labor Amendment Still Necessary?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note that your Washington correspondent, in giving his excellent account of the working out of the wage and hour law, ends his statement with the sentence, "The new law, therefore, seems to make the pending Child Labor Amendment unnecessary."

I should like to question this conclusion, for what I think are adequate reasons. In the first place, the present bill specifically exempts all the agricultural occupations and others which might conceivably, under the amendment, be brought under federal regulation. In the second place, since it does not apply to commerce within a single state a misguided manufacturer might conceivably set up, under child labor, an establishment for the production of perishable goods to be sold within the borders of the state, and thus to be produced and distributed under conditions distinctly sub-standard.

I feel certain that the National Child Labor Committee, which knows the child labor conditions intimately, would still feel that the ratification of the amendment is necessary. JOHN M. BREWER

Cambridge, Mass.

Chain Store Savings and the American Housewife

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with interest the letter from San Antonio published recently in the Monitor with the heading "The Passing of the Independent Grocery." The author presented a viewpoint which should not be left without answer in the interest of fair thinking and of our general economic well-being.

The writer of that letter blamed the chain grocery stores as a cause of depression because the chains were eliminating the middleman and were hurting the business of independent grocers, who had become accustomed to a "gross profit of 25 per cent."

According to published figures the food chains have operated for years with profits of 2 per cent or less. One per cent would be nearer the true figure the past five years. Certainly these profits are not excessive.

Also, according to repeated surveys by colleges, and other impartial sources, the average savings to a customer in chain stores are from seven to ten cents on every dollar. Put that in a simple form and it means that the mother who buys her groceries from a chain store in San Antonio, gets the same basket full she got before and keeps about ten cents of every dollar. What does she do with that? Does it vanish from circulation? No, she spends it on a magazine, a toy for her youngster, or on any one of hundreds of other items her family wants and needs.

Actually, she lives better for less, and the chain grocery through its direct distribution methods has put additional money in circulation in San Antonio and, by added purchasing power, has furnished work for more people in all types of industries.

Incidentally, the hundreds of thousands now working in chain stores may feel that they are just as much entitled to a livelihood as the employee in a St. Louis jobbing house or the underpaid delivery boy in the little corner grocery.

It is time we began to look more deeply and to get right back to the question your San Antonio correspondent raised. Are we going to cure the depression by raising needlessly the cost of living for those who have to count their pennies and who therefore trade with the chains? Are the American housewives obligated to support from their family purses a privileged class of middlemen and small shopkeepers, or are the American people entitled to better living standards and to substantial savings made possible by chain stores and by direct distribution methods? (MRS.) PAULINE B. RADER

New Rochelle, N. Y.

"Social Idealism"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I heard Graham Taylor, the noted social worker who passed on recently, say once that when he decided to live in the neighborhood he wanted to help—a very tough one—his university friends thought he was going a little too far to sacrifice his own children to his social idealism. It was all right for a grown man or woman to live in such a place, but to take little ones there and subject them to the supposedly bad social and sanitary conditions was too much. But Mr. Taylor replied that he thought it would be a good thing for his children to grow up acquainted with many kinds and nationalities of people. The interesting result is that of his three children, two have become eminent social workers like himself, Lea D. Taylor, who succeeds him at the settlement (Chicago Commons), has had honors, president National Conference of Social Work at one time, and so has his son, Graham Romeyn Taylor. K. D.

Chicago

Relief and the Vote

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In these days when our ears are constantly deafened by the defeatist's wails of: "How can you beat the New Deal which will be endorsed by the millions now receiving governmental handouts?" I offer this thought. In the first place not all the people now drawing Federal or local pay will vote for the New Deal, and secondly the vast majority of these reliefers belong in the lower social brackets and of these a considerable percentage are unnaturalized foreigners who consequently have no vote.

Has not perhaps the size of the welfare-voters' vote been somewhat exaggerated by these many and highly vocal prophets of gloom. JOHN HEARD

Boston

Cubs and Coats

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I see that an endeavor is being made to popularize a new fur, Krestovatiki—otherwise white Siberian baby fox, of which it is said that it is so scarce that it is doubtful whether there is, at the moment, in the market, enough to make six coats. It seems deplorable that a rare creature should be made still rarer because of a transitory fashion. If women would only reflect that these cubs are as lovable as their own kitten and puppy pets, they would hardly condemn them to the horrors of the steel trap and contribute to actions which threaten to send another creature from the world to follow the dodo, the great auk and the passenger pigeon. There are a great number of furs, which can be obtained from farm-bred animals, carefully kept and humanely dispatched in the end.

London GEORGE C. FOSTER